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Austria	12.5	Kenya	Sh. 7
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	22.25
Denmark	8.50 D.K.	Luxembourg	201 F.
Egypt	40 F.	Morocco	275 Dr.
France	22 F.	Netherlands	1.50 G.
Germany	2.50 M.	Norway	27.5 Kr.
Greece	16 Dr.	Portugal	20 Esc.
India	Rs. 8	Spain	40 Pes.
Israel	1.10 L.S.	Sweden	275 S.K.
Italy	400 Lire	Switzerland	1.70 S.F.
		Turkey	17.5 L.
		U.S. Military	\$0.35
		Yugoslavia	20 D.

## Carter Is Invited by Sadat To Pact Signing in Egypt

By Christopher Wren  
CAIRO, Oct. 2 (NYT) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today invited President Jimmy Carter to visit Egypt for the signing of a peace pact with Israel after the October 1973 war.

Mr. Sadat issued the invitation in a lengthy report to the Egyptian nation on the results of the summit at Camp David last week. He told the Egyptian Parliament, "If it had not been for the wisdom of the Egyptian people, it would have been impossible to put our feet on the path leading to peace."

In a speech that lasted almost two hours, Mr. Sadat urged Jordan and Syria to take advantage of the framework for discussions at Camp David to negotiate a peace with Israel, implying that the best they could hope for was to share in the peace process.

He said that other Arab states could "share in these steps" and not let the Arab world slide into "frustration and collapse."

[United Press International reported that the White House has confirmed that President Carter has invited Egypt and Israel to send delegations to Washington on Oct. 12 to negotiate a Middle East peace treaty — with the United States as a full partner in the talks. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is to participate in the negotiations.]

[The choice of Washington as a site for the negotiations sidestepped a procedural disagreement between Egypt and Israel, which were unable to agree on other proposed sites in the Sinai and Negev deserts.]

Younger Blood Promised  
With Egypt on "the threshold of a complete change" from war to peace, Mr. Sadat promised an infusion of younger, more vigorous blood into the government to speed the difficult transition. He spoke in particular of tapping the energies of the "October generation" that fought the October, 1973, war with Israel.

Shortly after the speech, it was announced that Mustafa Khalil, 57, a U.S.-educated engineer, had been asked to form a new government. Mr. Khalil headed the Arab Socialist Union, a political umbrella organization that is disbanding to make way for a new National Democratic party loyal to Mr. Sadat. Observers have speculated that Mr. Khalil is a likely successor to Premier Mamdouh Salem, 60.

Mr. Sadat made a particular effort to defuse the allegations of his Arab critics that he had struck a bilateral deal with Israel. He repeatedly described the package as "comprehensive" and insisted that there no secret agreements were made between Egypt and Israel at Camp David.



Smoke rises over Beirut yesterday morning after night of shelling by Christian militiamen and Arab peacekeeping forces.

## Coalition Call by Sarkis Fighting in Lebanon Heaviest in 3 Years

BEIRUT, Oct. 2 (UPI) — The heaviest fighting in Lebanon in three years sparked a call today from President Elias Sarkis for an emergency coalition government, and a prompt countermand by a leading Christian politician for Mr. Sarkis' resignation.

The president went on national radio after the rocket and shell fire shattered a day-old cease-fire between Syrian troops and Israeli-armed Christian militia.

Mr. Sarkis, in a clear reference to the fighting, blamed the fighting on "certain factions . . . that provoke the Arab peacekeeping force and then exploit the sensitivities which arise with any borrowed [Syrian] security force."

Minutes later, rightist and former President Camille Chamoun said, "The only thing that remains now for Sarkis to do is resign."

Sarkis Blamed, Too  
Although Mr. Sarkis indirectly criticized the militias, he made it clear that the Syrians also were at fault. "This kind of [military] measure to liquidate groups of citizens and areas, whatever the provocation, does not represent a sound treatment of the situation," he said.

Mr. Sarkis announced what he called "an emergency security plan" that included a call for a new government to be made up of "the principle Lebanese personalities."

Residents of both east and west Beirut said that the rocket, mortar and artillery bombardments, which began at about 2:30 a.m., were more intense than the worst shelling during the 1975-76 civil war.

Accurate casualty figures for either side were impossible to obtain, but the rightist Phalangist Party radio said that 39 Lebanese had been killed and 220 wounded today.

## Condemns 5% Restraint Labor Party Rejects Callaghan Pay Curb

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
LONDON, Oct. 2 (NYT) — The Labor Party conference today resoundingly rejected the pay policy of Prime Minister James Callaghan's Labor government.

In the debate leading up to the vote, Cabinet ministers had warned that failure to support the prime minister could cost Labor the next general election, which must be held sometime in the next 12 months. But the delegates, especially those representing the largest trade unions, remained adamant in their opposition to Mr. Callaghan's efforts to limit pay increases to 5 percent.

The conference, which opened this morning at Blackpool, a resort on the Irish Sea, approved a toughly worded condemnation of pay restraints by a vote of 4,017,000 to 194,000.

Mr. Callaghan looked glum and irritated as the result was announced. He will give his response in a speech tomorrow morning, but his Cabinet colleagues made it clear tonight that the government would press on with its 5 percent policy. Michael Foot, the leader of the House of Commons, said pointedly that the Labor conference could not dictate policy to the government.

"I've been coming to Labor Party conferences for 23 years," said Denis Healey, the chancellor of the exchequer, "and this sort of cock-up happens all the time."

But today's defeat was a stinging one for Mr. Callaghan — one he had been so anxious to avoid that he issued veiled threats yesterday that he might resign if the conference rebuffed him. He called his bluff, and there was no sign tonight that he would quit.

The prime minister believes that his prospects of winning the general election depend heavily on keeping inflation at or below its recent level of 7 to 8 percent. So he set the new pay guidelines at 5 percent, even though he knew the unions were unwilling to support a fourth year of curtailed pay increases.

Even before today's vote, the new guidelines were in trouble. The two most powerful British unions, the Transport and General Workers and the Engineers, have struck the Ford Motor Co. because it was unwilling to offer more than 5 percent. More than 50,000 workers have been idled by the walkout, and a decision by Ford to yield to their demands could create a precedent.

In his speech to the conference, Mr. Healey said there were two conditions for a Labor victory in the next election — keeping inflation under control and strengthening, not weakening, the authority of Mr. Callaghan. The conference vote, he said later, had made both of these conditions more difficult to attain.

Mr. Foot expressed the fear that the spectacle of a Labor conference slapping down a Labor prime minister could lead to a loss of public confidence.

Although they were delighted with their victory, the leaders of the big unions were careful to say that they had no intention of waging a protracted battle with Mr. Callaghan, and they promised to bargain responsibly with employers. A winter of confrontations, several of them said, could be avoided if they and the government sat down and negotiated.

But neither he nor most of his colleagues were willing to yield on the pay issue, chiefly because their rank-and-file members have been telling them that workers have had to bear an unfair share of the cost of Britain's economic recovery in the last two years.

Alan Fisher of the Public Employees Union said that Mr. Callaghan's policy would give "the least to those who need most, and the most to those who need least."



President Anwar Sadat criticizes Palestinians and Syrians for opposing peace agreement worked out during Camp David talks.

## The Zimbabwe Times Black Newspaper Banned By Rhodesia Government

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 2 (UPI) — Rhodesia's racial government today banned the Zimbabwe Times, the only daily newspaper catering to black readers.

The decree prohibiting further publication of the newspaper was announced in a Government order signed by the acting president, Jerry Ewer, and co-signed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a black member of the government's ruling executive council.

The order gave no specific reason for the move. It said only that the paper and any other publication "reduced by the group that owns the Times are 'likely to be contrary to the interests of public safety or security.'"

A military spokesman, meanwhile, said that black nationalist guerrillas during the night damaged a bridge over the southern end of the Victoria Falls and Beitbridge. He said an explosion damaged one girder but that the bridge expected to be repaired during the day.

The attack on the bridge appeared to be aimed against Rhodesia's economic interests. Beitbridge is Rhodesia's land gateway to South Africa, the only country that maintains overt trade relations with this country.

The Zimbabwe Times general manager, Robbie Roberts, said that the decree banning the daily and weekly editions would put 300 persons out of work — eight of them white.

He said he did not know the reason for the move but suspected the banning order was issued at the insistence of Bishop Muzorewa. The Times has reported that a "tribal clique" was out to take over Bishop Muzorewa's party.

Circulation Figures  
Mr. Roberts said the daily had a circulation of 20,000 and the weekly 40,000. The newspaper, financed largely by the London-based conglomerate Lorch, made its inception with a weekly edition in April, last year, and went daily in December.

Mr. Roberts said that about 1 million Rhodesians (\$1.47 million) has been put into the paper, which is managed by Heru Press. The group, chaired by black journalist Herbert Mungai, has on its board two white Rhodesia-based Lorch officials.

Mungai late last month was arrested on charges of publishing news reports that lacked official authorization and were likely to spread alarm and despondency. He was freed on bail and was scheduled to come up for trial later this month.

## Second Defector From Bulgaria Is Dead in U.K.

LONDON, Oct. 2 (Reuters) — A second Bulgarian defector working for the British Broadcasting Corp. has been found dead, the BBC said tonight.

The body of Vladimir Simionov, 30, was found by a neighbor in his London home after he failed to arrive at work today, BBC Television News said.

Anti-terrorist police went to the house tonight. Police investigating the murder last month of a Bulgarian defector employed by the BBC, Georgi Markov, 49, said that he may have been killed by a minute poisoned ball.

Mr. Markov said before he died that he had been stabbed with the poisoned tip of an umbrella in a London street.

Mr. Simionov left Bulgaria in 1971 and joined the BBC's Bulgarian service a year later. Mr. Markov left Bulgaria in 1970 and also worked for the BBC's Bulgarian service.

## Pope's Funeral to Follow Simple Form of Paul VI's

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 2 (AP) — Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church decided today to celebrate Pope John Paul I's funeral with a simple ceremony, the Vatican said.

The funeral of Pope Paul VI less than two months ago.

The cardinals met in the Apostolic Palace to determine the funeral arrangements while tens of thousands of faithful waited in steady rain to enter St. Peter's Basilica and pay last respects to the pope, who died Thursday after a reign of 34 days.

Forty of 127 cardinals who have reached Rome so far attended the meeting. They set the time of the funeral mass on the marble steps of the basilica, Christendom's largest church, for 4 p.m. Wednesday (Rome time). Cardinal Carlo Confalonieri, 85, the dean of the College of Cardinals, who led Pope Paul's funeral service, will preside.

Funeral Similar to Paul's  
The outdoor celebration was instituted for the funeral of Pope Paul, who had specified that he wanted a simple service and burial. Previous papal funerals had been indoors and involved elaborate services over several days.

After the funeral mass, expected to be televised live worldwide, the body of Pope John Paul will be buried in the grotto of the basilica opposite the sarcophagus of his predecessor.

As the body of the 65-year-old pope lay in state on a catafalque near the main altar of the basilica, mourners filed past in what Vatican experts said was the biggest outpouring of affection for a dead pontiff in recent times. More than 500,000 persons have viewed the body in four days.

## France Victories Boost Socialist Morale

By Joseph Fitchett  
PARIS, Oct. 2 (IHT) — The French Socialist Party, rebounding from the leftists' demoralizing defeat in national elections in March, has gained a sharp psychological boost from a string of four victories in five recent parliamentary elections. The voting patterns and current public opinion polls show the Socialists at a peak in popularity, roughly amounting to one-third of the voters.

"It's too early to gloat, our party's showing owns a lot to a protest vote among French people who are disenchanted with the economic policies of [Prime Minister Raymond] Barre's government and want to vent their disapproval in national elections," said Socialist Party spokesman Claude Estier. The results cannot rock the center-right coalition's comfortable majority of 292 in the 491-seat Parliament.

However, Mr. Estier stressed the marked recovery of self-confidence and energy among Socialist Party rank-and-file members, who got out the vote successfully in elections marked by voter apathy among France's three other major parties.

Assessing the results, Mr. Estier said that the Socialist Party has sharply improved its position against the French Communist Party. Socialists and Communists have been locked in harsh recriminations about who was to blame for the March electoral defeat. Mr. Estier, who is close to Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand, believes his party has been vindicated by the recent electoral trends.

5 Elections  
In the five districts where French courts had ordered the by-elections to decide contested results in the March elections, the Communists retained their single seat, the Socialists held both of theirs and ousted a Gaullist and a Giscard incumbent in the other two.

For several years, the Socialist Party has gained steadily in voter following compared with the Communist Party — a trend which many observers think prompted the Communists to break temporarily with the Socialists last year rather than risk a leftist coalition victory with the Socialists as the more popular party.

Despite vigorous Communist attacks recently on the Socialists as traitors to the working class, the Socialists got 32 percent of the votes in the latest results while the Communists garnered only 15 percent, another drop for them.

Moreover, all the recent electoral tests showed a new Socialist strategy of autonomy from the Communists, which reflects the Socialists' growing confidence of being the coalition's senior partner. "We have lost our old complex of hesitating before every move while we ask, 'What will the Communists think?'" a Socialist Party member said. Another militant added that the Communist sabotage of the left in March undermined its status as the sole legitimate leftist party and emboldened Socialists to move away from the Communist Party.

Now, Socialist officials say they are determined to work out their own policies without the close con-

## Finland Gets a Taste of Soviet Power

By Thomas O'Toole  
LOVISA, Finland, Oct. 2 (WP) — The Finns who operate the first nuclear power plant to be exported to the West by the Soviet Union jokingly refer to it as their "Eatinghouse" reactor. But they see the future for Soviet nuclear power as anything but laughable.

The Finns call their Soviet-built plant "Eatinghouse" because it so closely resembles the 38 nuclear electric plants built around the world by Westinghouse, the U.S. company that is pre-eminent in the field.

Westinghouse tried to land this contract eight years ago but lost to the Soviet Union even though it bid 20 percent less than the \$250 million the Finns paid.

U.S. Setback Warned  
For the last two years, Westinghouse has told the White House and Congress that stricter controls of nuclear exports will mean a staggering loss of sales. Westinghouse has said that if U.S. companies fail to build the world's nuclear power plants, French and West German firms will.

There is little doubt that U.S. companies such as Westinghouse may lose some of their share of the nuclear market but there is doubt that France and West Germany will capture that loss. If the Finnish experience is a guide, it may be the Russians who win a large share of the market.

A trip to this small town on the Gulf of Finland by U.S. journalists offers evidence that this may be one of the most serious economic threats by the Soviet Union against the West.

The Soviet-built plant is in operation, a shiny, whirling machine that last week started its fourth straight month without missing a kilowatt. An almost identical second plant is near completion, less than 100 yards from the first. More than 600 Soviet construction workers are at work there.

Third Plant Proposed  
Talks are taking place concerning a third plant, which at 1 million kilowatts will be more than twice the size of the 440,000-kilowatt plant now in service. The Finns say that they do not have to decide on this plant for another two years but it is clear from conversations with executives of the government-owned Imatran Voima Power Co. that a decision of sorts has already been reached — the plant will be built by the Soviet Union.

"Why change something when it works?" said Kaveli Numminen, director of Imatran. Anders Palmgren, superintendent of the Lovisa power station added: "The plant we have here happens to be one of the best in the world. The food works well, the vibrations in the turbines are low, and we have not had a single fuel leak in more than 10,000 hours of operation. We are delighted with this nuclear power plant."

The Finns talk blithely about how they would like to become salesmen for Soviet nuclear power around the world. The Finns here think that the Soviet nuclear power design is as good as any in the West and want to share in the profits they see tumbling into Soviet coffers if other buyers turn to Moscow.

Bidding Battles  
Until the Finns bought their first Soviet plant, things did not go well with Soviet nuclear exports. The Russians have exported nuclear plants to East Germany, Poland, Bulgaria, and Hungary but in the last few years lost bidding battles to Westinghouse for a plant in Yugoslavia and to a Canadian firm for a plant in Romania.

None of these Communist countries thought that the Soviet design was safe. Five years ago, the Russians were trying to sell nuclear plants without the thick concrete containment buildings around them that are the U.S. trademark.

The Russians did not build redundant cooling systems favored by U.S. companies to cool down the reactor if its nuclear fuel should overheat. The Soviet computer controls of the plant were also incomplete.

The Finns convinced the Russians to change. They bought not only the Soviet reactor but also steam generators and turbines. Then they went to a West German firm for the controls, a Dutch company for the concrete containment, and to Westinghouse for a \$10 million system to flood the reactor with 1,000 tons of ice if its heat and pressure need to be subdued in a hurry. The Soviet Union got the message and will now supply these items.

## Swiss Franc Off Against Dollar

LONDON, Oct. 2 (IHT) — The dollar and West German mark rose sharply today against the Swiss franc in nervous, moderate trading, dealers said, following the announcement yesterday the Swiss National Bank will act to halt the franc's rise.

Elsewhere, however, the dollar was mixed against the main trading currencies.

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## Paris Rethinks Position On W. Sahara Question

By James M. Markham  
MADRID (NYT) — Subtle shifts in the diplomatic attitudes of France and Spain appear to be weakening the position of Moroccan King Hassan II over the phosphate-rich Western Sahara, which he boldly annexed from Spain in late 1975.

The immediate cause for a gradual rethinking of the Sahara question by Paris and Madrid was the July coup in Mauritania, which brought to power a military government eager to seek an end to a three-year guerrilla war in the Sahara that has ruined its fragile economy.

Mauritanian leader Moktar Ould Daddah, toppled in the July coup, had joined King Hassan in carving up the former Spanish Sahara with the acquiescence of the Franco regime, but Algerian-backed guerrillas of the Polisario Front resented Mauritania's boldness in its share of the vast desert zone more than dubious.

Both France, the former colonial power, and Morocco came to the aid of the weak Mauritania state in its struggle against the Polisario.

But, as a French diplomat said, "Jaguars were out a solution to a political problem," and the advent of the new Mauritanian government gave Paris an opportunity to push for a diplomatic exit to what was beginning to look like a bottomless military quagmire. French suggestions for some kind of Saharan confederation, which might include the Polisario, also gave President Valery Giscard d'Estaing an opportunity to patch up badly strained relations with Algeria.

Spain, which has strong trade ties — and the prospect of even greater ones — with Algeria, had, like France, tilted strongly toward the Moroccan position on the Saharan tangle since the so-called Madrid accords of 1975 ceded the

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## A Frenchman Is Fired As Head of Comoro Army

PARIS, Oct. 2 (UPI) — Robert Denard, a French soldier of fortune, is looking for a new employer. The French-aligned government of the Comoro Islands in the Indian Ocean has fired the self-styled colonel from his post of supreme commander of the country's 600-man army, apparently on orders from Paris.

Col. Denard, 46, helped organize the May 13 coup in the Comoros that overthrew anti-French President Ali Solih, who was subsequently assassinated. Col. Denard, a veteran of mercenary wars in Africa and Arabia, went by the Islamic name of Said Mustapha Mhadjoud.

France is anxious to retain a strong presence in the strategic area of the Indian Ocean and East Africa despite granting independence to most of its past possessions. It retains only Reunion Island and a number of specks of uninhabited land around the northern shores of Madagascar.

To this end, it is trying to tighten its political, military and economic position in the area through closer relations with local radical governments. It is this unpublicized change of French policy that prompted the Comoro government to dismiss Col. Denard while conferring on him the title of national hero at a public ceremony.

Sharply Attacked  
France's policies in the Indian Ocean, where it maintains a strong naval squadron, have been under sharp attack from African and Asian governments. They have accused Paris of neo-colonialism and gunboat diplomacy.

The African summit in Khartoum in July ordered the expulsion of the Comoro government, and African nations said they will walk out of the United Nations General Assembly debate if the Comoro delegation dares to take the floor.

Col. Denard was asked to leave the Comoro Islands while French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, after recently mending relations with the Seychelles Islands government, was hosting Madagascar President Didier Ratsiraka.

Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Ratsiraka was so pleased by Col. Denard's dismissal that he agreed

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## News Analysis

## U.S. Africa Policy Near Failure

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 29 (UPI) — While the Carter administration appears to have just scored a major victory in its Middle East diplomacy, it is perilously close to disaster in its carefully laid policy toward Southern Africa.

South Africa's rejection of the Western peace plan for South-West Africa (Namibia) and Rhodesia's steadfast refusal to attend the all-party conference proposed by Britain and the United States have placed the United States in a position of embarrassment with its new-found black African allies.

Having become deeply involved in the search for internationally acceptable settlements to these thorny disputes — bolstering Britain in Rhodesia and leading the Western diplomatic initiative over South-West Africa — Washington must now bear the consequences of its own growing entanglement in the racially explosive politics of this region.

## Choosing Sides

In both Rhodesia and South-West Africa, the time is fast approaching when the Carter administration may have to choose between being on the "white" or "black" side of these conflicts, or else simply sit it out and thereby risk default to the Soviet Union and its allies.

The administration's Africa policy, as devised and executed by "Africanists" such as Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and Ambassador Donald McHenry of the U.S. mission to the UN, has aimed precisely at avoiding such clear-cut choices while edging the United States toward a new and far closer relationship with black Africa.

The main tactic for implementing this strategy has been to promote Western peace plans in collaboration with the five front-line African states — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia — that would at once halt the natural drift of events in southern Africa toward race wars, block the expansion of Soviet influence

and consolidate the standing of the United States in black Africa.

The tactic came close to success before failure in South-West Africa but has remained unworkable in Rhodesia to date. There the dynamics of the guerrilla war have continued to outpace various British-U.S. peace initiatives and proposals for the basis of a negotiated settlement.

## Fatal Flaw

In retrospect, the fatal flaw in the administration's southern Africa policy may well prove to have been its awkward handling of South Africa, without whose support Washington could never have hoped to work its diplomacy in either Rhodesia or South-West Africa.

Its much publicized harsh criticism of that white-ruled country's hated racial policies, and its much-lauded public posturing in favor of black South Africans convinced the tough-minded Afrikaners of Pretoria early that U.S. policy was tilted heavily against their own narrow but strongly held interests.

Now, with the election of the hard-line Pieter Botha as prime minister, Pretoria seems likely to be even more hostile to U.S. diplomacy in the region. Meanwhile, expectations in black South Africa remain high, but so far unfulfilled, regarding what the United States can and ought to do.

Indeed, pressure from the front-line states is steadily building for London and Washington to take some dramatic action to implement its own proposals for a resolution of the Rhodesian conflict, including the use of military force to remove Prime Minister Ian Smith and his white minority establishment in Salisbury.

## Critical Stage

The war in Rhodesia has now reached the critical stage and the white-led biracial transitional government set up there last March is coming to the end of its political tether. It is making a final, desperate appeal to Washington to save it from the Patriotic Front guerrillas,

which have the backing of the Soviet Union and black Africa.

If Prime Minister Smith and his three black colleagues leading the interim Rhodesian government are allowed into the United States to make their case over the head of the Carter administration directly to the U.S. public, they will argue that Washington, in particular, owes them something. (President Carter said yesterday that the State Department probably would issue visas to Mr. Smith and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, one of the three black members.)

Mr. Smith feels strongly that Rhodesia's rebellious whites have atoned for their political sin of declaring independence unilaterally from Britain in 1965, just as did the United States 202 years ago. He feels he has more than met the terms set down by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for U.S. backing, most notably the acceptance of black-majority rule and the promise of elections based on adult universal suffrage.

But, he will say, his government never got any of the promised dividends in return, such as the lifting of economic sanctions, diplomatic recognition and Western economic assistance. Worse yet, he will tell the U.S. public, the West has decided to sell a moderate multiracial regime totally oriented toward it down the river to Communist-backed "Marxist terrorists."

On the face of it, the Rhodesian case seems a strong and appealing one that is gaining support rapidly in Congress. But accepting it will necessarily lead the United States into a far deeper involvement in the spreading quagmire of war and racial conflicts throughout southern Africa — one not of its own making and of limited direct national interest outside the present intense Soviet-U.S. rivalry for influence in Africa.

Above all, support of the Rhodesian transitional government would spell the end of the Carter administration's new Africa policy, for Washington would lose all credibility with its key black African partners — the five front-line states and Nigeria.



Two Children dash for cover in Beirut's eastern sector during a lull in Syrian shelling yesterday.

## Lebanon Fighting Is Worst in 3 Years

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the modern history," he said. "Let us meet this challenge."

The shelling, which peaked early this morning, continued sporadically throughout the day. The battles raged over a 28-kilometer front, including Beirut and its suburbs. The

hilly Aley region to the east and Christian villages along the coast and in the mountains to the north and east of the city.

Besides the traditional combat zones in and around Beirut, Christian artillery in the mountain villages of Brummana, Roumieh, Beit Mery and Ain Saadeh northeast of the capital bombarded Syrian positions in Beirut and in the vicinity of the Druze resort town of Aley. But the Syrian forces vastly outnumbered the Christian militias.

Flares lit up the sky over the capital as Syrian troops concentrated their fire on the eastern Christian sector of the city.

The Syrian troops made extensive use of Soviet-made multiple rocket launchers.

Observers noted that casualty figures would have been even higher, but many of the battle zones have been depopulated by previous fighting.

Rightist militia commander

Bashir Gemayel declared that "cannon can destroy stones but they cannot destroy our will and resistance."

Premier Salim al-Hoss declared, "I have nothing to say about this scenario of insane violence and I hope that God will grant our suffering citizens the patience to bear up under these difficult circumstances."

## Accusation by Syria

DAMASCUS, Oct. 2 (AP) — Syria accused the United States and Israel today of being responsible for the latest fighting in Beirut.

The United States and Israel "jointly planned well-specified functions for the rightist fascist militias in Lebanon, and fixed the time for their action against the Syrian troops of the Arab League peace force," the official Syrian government newspaper Tishrin Said.

## Paris Shifts Position on Sahara Dispute

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former colony to Morocco and Mauritania.

But now, too, the reformist government of Premier Adolfo Suarez, which has been burnishing a progressive image in the realm of foreign policy, has begun to adopt what it considers a more evenhanded stand on the Sahara question, much to Morocco's discomfort.

The most spectacular gesture in this regard was the attendance last week of Javier Ruperez, foreign policy chief of Mr. Suarez's party, at the Polisario's fourth congress

which was said to have been held "somewhere in the liberated territories" of the Sahara — near the Algerian town of Tinduf. Mr. Ruperez's presence was taken as a de facto recognition of the Polisario by Madrid, and the liberation movement is expected to open an official bureau here soon.

## Canary Nationalists

A few days later, the Mauritanian leader said that relations with Algeria, a mortal enemy for King Hassan, should be those of "brotherliness or at least good neighborliness and friendship." There have been persistent reports that the new Mauritanian government has held secret meetings with the Polisario, which Morocco considers little more than a front for Algerian interests in the Maghreb.

King Hassan, too, has important points of leverage over Spain — the enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla that officially are Spanish provinces but are surrounded by Morocco — but relations between Rabat and Madrid have hardly soured to the point where the monarch would begin to put pressure on them. Even so, if forced to choose, Spain would probably rather abandon Ceuta and Melilla than consider loosening its claim to the Canaries.

It seems likely that events on the ground will continue to influence the diplomatic responses of Paris and Madrid as well as Washington, which has adopted a posture of neutrality in the conflict. (The United States is Algeria's leading trading partner.) At its desert conference, the Polisario announced that it would prolong indefinitely the cease-fire it proclaimed on the Mauritanian front following the

## Repression Is Charged

## OAS Human-Rights Panel To Start Nicaragua Probe

MANAGUA, Oct. 2 (AP) — Representatives of the Organization of American States' Human Rights Commission are to arrive tomorrow to investigate accusations against President Anastasio Somoza's authoritarian regime of repression, torture, atrocities, and other human-rights violations.

A reliable source said that the six-man mission would visit cities where there was heavy fighting during the uprising last month against the Somoza family, which has ruled Panama for 41 years. The team is headed by the chairman of the rights commission, Andres Aguilar of Venezuela.

Ricardo Alvarez, an official of the OAS human-rights group, said that the delegation would meet with government officials, members of the opposition front, other political groups, students, church leaders and labor unionists. He said that the panel will set up an office to hear public complaints of rights violations.

Other members of the mission are Thomas Farer of the United States, Marco Morroy of Colombia, Fernan do Volio of Costa Rica, Carlos Dunshee de Abranches of Brazil, and Carlos Garcia Bauer of Guatemala.

The United States, Guatemala, and the Dominican Republic have agreed to try to mediate between President Somoza and the coalition of political parties and labor unions that opposes him. Informed sources say do Volio of Costa Rica, Carlos Dunshee de Abranches of Brazil and Carlos Garcia Bauer of Guatemala.

## Oil Firm Strike Ends in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Oct. 2 (UPI) — Most of Belgium's 5,000 oil workers returned to work today after a three-week strike protesting the closure of the Occidental Petroleum refinery in the port city of Antwerp.

However, the 250 Occidental Petroleum workers unanimously decided to continue their month-old occupation of the refinery, demanding that the government guarantee their job security.

The workers occupied the refinery early last month to protest the decision to close the refinery because its production was far below capacity. The refinery had lost \$50 million since 1974.

## Socialist Morale Boosted By By-Election Victories

(Continued from Page 1)

against the government of Mr. Barre, Socialist Party strategists believe that they can gain a kind of bandwagon momentum as the increasingly dominant leftist party.

As the Socialist Party grows, the Communist Party either will follow the Socialists' more liberal, broader-based politics or lose votes and power to the Socialists, Mr. Estier predicted.

The importance of the Socialist-Communist rivalry came out in sev-

eral by-elections. In northern France, the Communists ran their own candidate even though the March election winner was a Socialist. This maneuver proved a political gaffe which cost the Communist candidate half the votes he had scored in March and eventually elicited a half-hearted Communist apology.

In the only contest in Paris, Socialist Edwige Avice, 33, a social worker, ousted Christian de La Malene, a veteran Paris politician closely associated with Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac. Socialists charged that some Gaullist supporters were told to vote Communist in the first round in an attempt to insure that the Gaullist would not face a Socialist in the run-off.

Although the resilient Socialists now pledge to oppose the government strenuously, an apparently untrifled Mr. Barre said he will continue his economic policies of austerity. France has the highest inflation rate in Western Europe. It is coupled with record unemployment of almost 1.5 million persons with worse apparently to come before growth revives in the new context of price liberalization, withdrawal of subsidies to weak companies and other measures.

## Sadat Asks Carter Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

moment that Egyptians will look forward to this visit to express their feelings for a great man. After the speech, Mr. Sadat said that Mr. Carter had already agreed.

President Sadat received an enthusiastic ovation as he strode confidently into the People's Assembly chamber to deliver his address. As he reviewed details of the two Camp David accords, his explanation was punctuated by periodic applause.

The only disturbance came about halfway through the speech when a leftist parliamentarian, Kamal Ahmed, stood up and tried to debate Mr. Sadat. The heckler was shouted down and left before a vote could be called to oust him. Mr. Sadat commented, with annoyance, "I welcome frankness but not insolence."

## Moderates Are Silent

Although Mr. Sadat has received almost unanimous support from Egyptians, his Camp David visit met conspicuous silence from Arab moderates and critics of Arab rejectionism, already opposed to his peace policies.

Today, Mr. Sadat pointedly asked Jordan's King Hussein to "shoulder his responsibilities" and take up the role offered him in negotiating the transition from Israeli military occupation to local self-rule in the West Bank. Jordan had said that it was not morally bound by commitments made on its behalf at Camp David.

## PLO Rejects Proposals

BEIRUT, Oct. 2 (UPI) — The Palestine Liberation Organization today rejected President Sadat's call for his Arab opponents to join in Middle East peace efforts.

"Sadat says Camp David has something to offer the PLO," said a spokesman in Beirut. "We say it is true something was offered to the PLO by Sadat and Camp David. But what was offered was that the PLO join their ranks, join the treason and get in on this dirty play by Sadat."

## 112 Vietnamese Drift in 2 Boats To Philippines

(Continued from Page 1)

MANILA, Oct. 2 (UPI) — Two boats carrying 112 Vietnamese refugees have drifted to the Philippines, relief sources reported today.

A boat carrying 15 Vietnamese touched ground 90 miles northwest of Manila yesterday. They were being cared for in a military camp.

Another boat with 97 refugees arrived on Friday at Calapan on Mindanao, about 100 miles south of Manila. The Calapan arrivals said that they had drifted for eight days on the South China Sea, buffeted by a typhoon.

Capt. Cam Van Vien, skipper of the boat, said that 104 refugees left Cam Mau in southern Vietnam, but seven died at sea. He said that they had planned to sail to Singapore but were swept to the Philippines where they were welcomed by residents and government officials.

Both groups will be sent to a refugee center in suburban Manila where about 1,600 refugees are awaiting transfer to a third country that will accept them.

## City of London Mayor

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP) — Kenneth Cook, a 65-year-old accountant, has been chosen the 65th lord mayor of London by his fellow councillors who run the City of London.

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## French Mercenary Fired As Head of Comoro Army

(Continued from Page 1)

to sign cooperative accords with France. Mr. Ratsiraka has hinted that France was behind the alleged mercenary-led coup that his leftist government reportedly foiled last spring.

France needs good relations with Mr. Ratsiraka's fiercely nationalist government. More than 15,000 French citizens live on the big island, and France is unobtrusively building military bases on Glorieuse, Tromelin, Bassas da India and other islands claimed by Madagascar.

Good relations with local governments would also make it easier for France to retain its hold on Reunion Island, east of Madagascar, where anti-French nationalists are looking for help from neighboring countries.

While mending its relations with Madagascar, France is keeping close watch on the explosive situation in the Horn of Africa.

Military sources said that the French Air Force is sending a squadron of Mirage-3 jet fighters to replace older U.S. F-100s in the former French territory of Djibouti.

Although Djibouti became independent last year, the government of the new republic, plagued by racial and political divisions, allowed France to maintain military bases there.

France says that only its strong military establishment in the country can prevent Somalia and Ethiopia from dangerous rivalry for control of the Djibouti harbor which is Ethiopia's only major outlet on the Indian Ocean.

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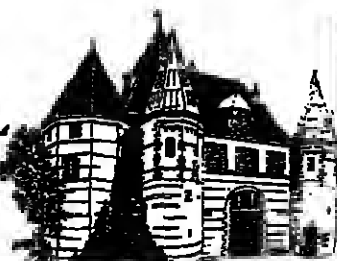
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## U.S. Wants Cease-Fire

## Carter Surprises Officials With Lebanon-Talks Plan

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (NYT) — A proposal by President Carter for an international conference to deal with the three-year-old Lebanese civil war has taken the State Department by surprise, administration officials say.

The idea of a conference of interested Arab parties, along with representatives of the various Lebanese factions whose repeated clashes have left perhaps as many as 100,000 persons dead since 1975, had been rumored following a series of bilateral discussions between the United States and three Arab countries during the last month, the officials said on Friday after Mr. Carter's statement the day before.

France, which was a colonial power in the region until World War II, has also been consulted. The three Arab countries are Syria, Saudi Arabia, and the Sudan, which participated in creating an Arab deterrent force two years ago to quell fighting between Lebanese Christians and Moslems that was amplified by armed Palestinian refugees. The Arab force succeeded, for a time, in stopping the fighting. As explained by State Department officials, the U.S. proposal has two goals: to obtain an enforceable cease-fire in Lebanon, and to obtain mediation between the Lebanese factions that would lead to restoration of authority for the central government under President Elias Sarkis.

## No Concrete Plans

President Carter's suggestion at his press conference on Thursday was addressed to the latter goal, the officials said, adding that no concrete plans had been drafted for such a conference.

Mr. Carter also spoke of "a new charter for Lebanon" as a possible solution. But again, no concrete plan exists for redrafting the charter of 1943, under which political power was shared between Christians and Moslems groupings in Lebanon, the officials said.

"We are still in the stage of consultations," said Kenneth No. Concrete Plans

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REFINERY TANKS EXPLODE — Flames shoot 150 feet into the air as two 100,000-gallon tanks burn at Texaco gasoline refinery at Mississauga, Ontario, on Monday. No injuries were reported, but about 1,000 persons were evacuated from the Toronto suburb.

## British IQ Authority's Data Called Fake

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (NYT) — One of the major buttresses of the view that racial differences in intelligence are caused by heredity, the classic writings of Sir Cyril Burt, the British founder of educational psychology who died in 1971 — has been virtually proven to be based on fabricated data.

Suspicious about the eminent psychologist's purportedly scientific findings have been growing since 1972, when Arthur Jensen of the University of California, ordinarily a backer of the view that intelligence is mostly inherited, discovered errors in Sir Cyril's reports.

In 1976 Professor Leon Kamin of Princeton University reported several extremely improbable statistics in Sir Cyril's published reports. As a result, Professor Kamin and others strongly suspected that Sir Cyril had manufactured his data.

The evidence then, however, was such that Sir Cyril's supporters could still say the irregularities had been caused by carelessness rather than deliberate fraud.

The new findings, reported by Professor D.D. Dorfman of the University of Iowa in the Sept. 29 issue of the journal *Science*, are

Pressmen Resume Talks With N.Y. Times, News

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (UPI) — Striking pressmen resumed negotiations today with The New York Times and the Daily News after putting the final touches on a tentative agreement with the New York Post.

Details of the Post accord were withheld pending a ratification vote by the union set for 2 p.m. tomorrow.

By reaching an agreement with the pressmen, only settlements with

two other craft unions and the Newspaper Guild prevent Post publisher Rupert Murdoch from resuming publication Wednesday afternoon. A negotiating session with the Guild is set for tomorrow afternoon.

Despite the settlement with the Post, William Kennedy, head of the Printing Pressmen's Union Local 2, said he did not see any tremendous move today to settle the 54-day-old strike.

"It depends on The Times," Mr. Kennedy said before the talks began. "The Times is the problem here. They suckered the News and the Post into it [the strike]. They posted the work rules."

Last Offer

The last offer made by the Post, The New York Times and the Daily News guaranteed jobs to all but 200 of the 1,600 pressmen as the newspapers began a program of reducing pressroom manpower through attrition.

Mr. Murdoch, who described the Post's position in the talks as hawkish, walked out of joint negotiations last Wednesday over the role of veteran mediator Theodore Khouri. He then reached an accord with the pressmen in a single negotiating session of eight hours.

Early in the strike, union officials raised the possibility that the Post would split with The Times and News, and the accord now gives the pressmen a substantial lever to reach agreement with them.

Mr. Khouri was brought into the strike by the Allied Printing Trades Council, an umbrella group that represents the pressmen and nine city newspaper unions. He described his role as an observer, but in effect he has been acting as a mediator.

Since the strike began, four unions have joined the pressmen on the picket line. The paperhangers and machinists struck all three papers, the Guild struck the Post and the mechanics struck the News.

On Friday, the Post broke a six-month impasse and reached a tentative three-year contract with the truck drivers union.

modern educational psychology is the idea held widely today that levels of intelligence are distributed in a population according to this bell-shaped curve.

Sir Cyril held, for example, that an IQ of 100 was the most common and that an equal number of people had IQs above and below that number. The further an IQ was from 100, the fewer people could be found in that category.

It is now known that scores on intelligence tests are not distributed among people in accord with the "normal curve." It has been found that each type of intelligence test will yield results that can be graphed into many curves, none of which is the bell-shaped "normal curve."

The reason is that any one test measures only a particular aspect of mental ability. Different tests measure different mental faculties. In the opinion of most psychologists today, there is no one test that measures all facets of intelligence.

In Sir Cyril's day, however, the normal curve was as sacred to educational psychologists as the circle was to Ptolemaic astronomers, who tried to insist that planets moved only in perfect circles. Rather than actually give IQ tests to his research population, Sir Cyril apparently simply picked numbers off a bell-shaped curve and assigned them to various social classes.

Classified by Job

Sir Cyril published these numbers in tables suggesting that six occupational classes, from "unskilled" to "higher professional," had been tested. The tables suggested that lower-class people were predominantly of lower IQ and vice versa.

Professor Dorfman cited numerous instances in Sir Cyril's writings where the set of IQs was presented and discussed as if it had really been obtained by testing people.

Sir Cyril's alleged findings were a major factor in his frequent public assertions that slum children were mentally inferior to upper-class children. Sir Cyril also contended that Jews and Irish people were less intelligent than the English and that, across the board, men were smarter than women. He held that a child's IQ was virtually fixed at the time of birth.

Carter Awards

Medals of Honor

To 6 Astronauts

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Oct. 2 (AP) — President Carter marked the 20th anniversary of the U.S. space agency yesterday with a trip here to honor six astronauts with the Congressional Space Medals of Honor.

The six are Neil Armstrong, the first man on the moon; John Glenn, the first man to orbit the earth; Alan Shepard Jr., the first American in space; Charles Conrad Jr., commander of the first manned Skylab mission in 1973; Frank Borman, commander of the Apollo 8 mission that was the first to escape earth's gravity; and Virgil Grissom, the second American in space, who died with two astronauts in a flash fire in a grounded Apollo capsule in 1967.

The ceremonies at the Kennedy Space Center, from which the space missions had been launched, mark the 20th anniversary of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The medals were authorized by Congress in 1969, but until now none has been awarded.

## States vs. Washington

## Control of Coast Waters Murky Area in U.S. Laws

By Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (WP) — In 1976, when large numbers of shellfish and plants began to die off the coast of New Jersey, no one seemed to be in charge of finding out what had happened.

Marine biologists ran tests and learned that there was virtually no oxygen in the water near the bottom in an area stretching from just south of Long Island nearly all the way to Delaware.

Various authorities blamed offshore dumping of sewage sludge near New York in an area known as the New York Bight. They also blamed chemical slurries, the bilge from passing chemical cargo vessels, underground seepage or a red tide. The fact was that no one knew then or now what caused the situation, or whether it would recur, and no one was responsible for knowing.

Murkiness in the nation's coastal waters is often only surpassed by the murkiness surrounding jurisdiction for them. With 80 percent of the population expected to live within 50 miles of the coast by the year 2000, state governments face huge problems over jurisdiction, and they have little research capability to understand them.

Federal activity, meanwhile, seems to continue with little or no regard for the situation.

The question of states' rights versus federal laws involves arguments over sewage sludge, offshore oilwells, king crabs and supertanker routes. It also means struggle over damage claims, royalties, revenue sharing and manganese nodules — multimillion-dollar lumps of ore on the sea floor.

"More and more players keep coming into the ball game, and the rules are constantly changing," said Philip Clark, coastal zone management coordinator for the American Petroleum Institute, the oil industry trade association. "There's no real way to resolve conflict... It's a real limbo-land of regulations."

The Senate this week will consider final passage of a measure to license U.S. private exploration and mining of the manganese nodules. Although the ore occurs under the open sea, 200 miles or more from the coast, the states are still affected.

"There could be environmental

disruption in the currents we don't know about yet. The ore has to be processed somewhere on shore; it has to be transported somehow. Does that mean pipelines or what? There will be new job markets and new taxes to pay. Who gets them? And what about dividing up the profits?" said Dean Rusk, former secretary of state and now at the University of Georgia law school. He warned that federal-state relations will be a major problem in deciding the laws of the sea.

Most disputes are now settled in lengthy court battles that hinge on defining federal powers granted by the Constitution. The federal government, for example, has just banned the dumping of sludge from treated sewage anywhere offshore after 1981.

That change could cost the states millions of dollars in new sewage-treatment plants. "That's a tremendous problem for them," said Robert Knecht, assistant administrator for NOAA's Office of Coastal Zone Management. "What are they going to do?" Several states are contemplating lawsuits.

Recognizing that the 3-mile limit to coastal waters no longer means much, NOAA this week merges its Office of Coastal Zone Management and its Oceans Management office under Mr. Knecht.

## Consistency Concept

What leverage the states have in the future will probably depend on court interpretation of the concept known as consistency, established in the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. The measure provides funding for states to come up with a coherent plan, following federal guidelines, for their coastal lands and waters out to three miles, and then decrees that any federal action afterwards must show consistency with that plan "to the maximum extent practicable."

"The consistency doctrine gives the states a brand new grant of power on the Outer Continental Shelf, and we are the ox that gets gored," said Mr. Clark of the oil industry. Only 13 states and territories of the 34 with coastlines so far have come up with approved coastal-zone management plans, and the others are unhappy with most of them.

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EGNATIA-APPIA-CASTALIA-ESPRESSO OLBIA



## For 1st Big Carrier in Asia

## Huge Floating Dock Built In Japan for Soviet Navy

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Oct. 2 (NYT) — In a bold move that may further shift the military balance of power in its favor in Far Eastern waters, the Soviet Union has taken delivery of a huge 80,000-ton Japanese floating dock to be installed at Vladivostok — headquarters of the Russian Pacific fleet.

Military sources here said that the dock will enable the Soviet Navy to bring a large aircraft carrier to Asia for the first time in order to boost its naval power in the region, according to the Japanese press.

The Japanese government's decision to approve export of the floating dock, runs contrary to the nation's total ban on arms exports, at least in spirit. But it also reflects a shortage of orders for Japan's shipbuilding industry, hard hit by a slump in tanker demand since the oil crisis of 1973.

The dock, built by Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries, one of Japan's leading shipbuilders and arms makers, at an undisclosed cost will be taken to Vladivostok next month, the company confirmed.

## Kiev-Class Carriers

The dock will enable the Soviet Navy to carry out repairs on 40,000-ton modern carriers of the Kiev type, according to sources at Japan's Defense Agency, quoted by the Yomiuri newspaper here.

One of these carriers is in service in European waters and a second Kiev-class ship, the Minsk, has been launched and will be ready for service by the end of this year.

Either the Minsk or a third carrier of its class under construction will be brought to the Far East as part of a continuing Soviet naval buildup in the region — which has largely overtaken the United States, the Defense Agency said.

A spokesman for the agency declined to comment on the reports, although they have been common knowledge in Japan's shipbuilding industry for many months.

"The dock can only be used for Soviet naval repairs," commented a spokesman for Mitsubishi, the largest shipbuilder in the world and chief rival to IHI, "and it can only

be intended for carrier repair work given its size — nothing else would justify the purchase by the Soviet Union."

## Dock's Dimensions

The dock, built by IHI at its Shima yard near Nagoya, is 1,082 feet long, 276 feet wide and takes 78 feet of water, compared with reported Kiev-class carrier dimensions of 931 feet in length, 170 feet in beam and a draught of 32 feet.

The largest ship in the Soviet Far Eastern fleet is currently an 8,000-ton cruiser, and a 30,000-ton floating dock is said to have been brought to Vladivostok by the Russians in May of last year, and is sufficiently large to handle all Soviet ships now in the Far East.

The Soviet Navy is said to have completed its first Kiev-class carrier two years ago. Vessels of this type reportedly may carry 25 vertical-take-off-and-landing aircraft plus 25 anti-submarine helicopters.

Since the end of the Vietnam War the balance of naval power in Asia has moved drastically in Russia's favor, as the Soviet Union stationed a large submarine force, including 50 nuclear-powered submarines, at Vladivostok and other Far Eastern ports such as Petropavlovsk.

## Tonnes Compared

The Japanese 1978 defense white paper stated last month that the Soviet Far Eastern fleet is up to 1,330,000 tons as against a U.S. 7th Fleet strength of 550,000 tons, and a minimal Japanese Navy.

Most Soviet vessels stationed in the Far East are modern ships and they are supported by an air force strength of over 2,000 jets, which compares with a U.S. 5th Air Force presence of 160 planes in Japan plus another 60 in South Korea.

The Soviet Union is following the strategy that it has pursued in Europe, according to intelligence sources — a huge buildup of conventional strength to give overwhelming superiority in some services, in tanks in Europe and in naval vessels in the Far East, where a hypothetical war with the United States would be fought at sea.



David Robotham, owner of seafood store in Westport, Conn., displays the lobster that is believed to be 200 years old.

## A 200-Year-Old Lobster Is Spared the Pot in U.S.

WESTPORT, Conn., Oct. 2 (UPI) — A 200-year-old lobster named Duke was spared death at the dinner table yesterday and tossed back into Long Island Sound.

Duke, scooped up by a commercial fisherman, was taken to the Sound Island Lobster Co. His age, calculated by the University of Rhode Island using a formula based on weight, made him a local curiosity.

Schoolchildren used to stop by to ogle all 3 feet of him until a customer, Dominick Franz, decided that he would make a mifty main course for 25 or 30 diners. He bought the 24-pound lobster for \$76.56.

Word got out, and people began to wonder about the propriety of eating a lobster that had evaded captivity since 1777. So did the weekly newspaper, Fairpress, which in a series of editorials urged

readers to help save the creature with donations.

About \$300 came in to the Sound Island Lobster Co. to pay the cost of a lobster boat outing, said Margaret Manchester, whose son, David Robotham, 26, owns the market.

Mr. Franz said that David Ferguson, editor of the Fairpress, asked him last week if he would be willing to exchange Duke for a number of smaller lobsters. Mr. Franz agreed.

At about 9 a.m. yesterday, Mr. Robotham and Mr. Franz joined the store's lobsterman on a small boat which churned three or four miles out into Long Island Sound and released the lobster.

Mr. Franz himself lowered Duke into the depths before returning home to start his feast with about 25 smaller lobsters. "I was confident he'd make it," Mr. Franz said. "He was in pretty good shape."

## Raises Minimum Age

## India Launches Attack on Child Marriages

By William Borders

NEW DELHI (NYT) — The Indian government, in a continuing effort to modernize the country's ancient social patterns, has launched a new attack on one of the most firmly entrenched practices of them all — child marriage.

Under a national law that became effective this weekend, it is illegal for a boy to marry before he is 21, or for a girl to marry before she is 18. That is an increase of three years from the present minimum marriage ages.

The new law is designed to spare children what the government refers to as "great responsibilities for which they may not be prepared," and to give young women a chance at a career before marriage. But its basic purpose is to help slow the rapid growth of the country's population.

Indians traditionally begin having children immediately after marriage.

Early marriages tend to increase the country's population and neutralize economic progress, said a government spokesman. "Couples entering early wedlock will have a larger reproduction span and, therefore, are likely to acquire large families."

## Likely to Be Ignored

But like some other legislation aimed at changing social practices, the law raising the marriage age is considered likely to be widely ignored, especially in the countryside where three-fourths of the people live.

Just as many of India's nearly 600,000 villages are almost outside the money economy, they are also outside the realm of social legislation dictated from New Delhi.

For example, the dowry that a bride's family provides to the family of the groom has been illegal for years, and so has untouchability, the practice of designating certain people as untouchables from birth and denying them access to temples and wells and residential neighborhoods reserved for the higher castes. But both untouchability and the payment of a dowry are still

routine in virtually every village in the country.

"Of course I must pay the dowry no matter what the law says," said a farmer whose daughter was about to be married. "Otherwise, I would be ashamed in this village for the rest of my life."

## Common Practice

In India, where almost all marriages are arranged by the parents, child marriage has been common for centuries. Prime Minister Morarji Desai, who is 82 years old, was married when he was 15, and Mohandas Gandhi, the independent

hero, was married at the age of 13, although he subsequently campaigned against child marriage. A rural survey in 1971 indicated that 13 percent of girls under the age of 14 were married, and other studies report that an unmarried girl in her late teens is often considered an old maid. In backward areas, children are often engaged when they are infants, usually to cousins, and married well before their teens.

Although many lawmakers, demographers and others here regard population growth as India's most pressing problem, the more conven-

tional aspects of the government birth control program have recently been seriously slowed. The rate of sterilization operations — traditionally the most popular form of birth control — is the lowest that it has been in years. This is because there was a good deal of compulsion in the sterilization program during the last year that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was in office, and now there is a good deal of political reaction against it.

Meanwhile, the population increases by more than 1 million a month, which means that every day 35,000 Indians are born.

## India Marks Gandhi's Birthday Dryly

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2 (NYT) — India today observed the 109th birthday of its national hero, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948), with renewed pledges to work toward a ban on alcoholic drinks, one of Gandhi's principal social goals.

As he was commemorated in solemn services throughout the country, the spiritual descendants of Mahatma Gandhi recalled his devotion to prohibition. Prime Minister Morarji Desai called it "the foundation of all development" for India.

"It is not so much a matter of religion or morality, as of the nation's well-being, particularly the poor, who suffer most from drinking," Mr. Desai said from a teetotalers' rally that is held here just before Gandhi's birthday every year. "The drinking minority should fall in line with the rest."

Much to the irritation of India's drinkers, prohibition has made great strides in a number of parts of the country in the year and a half that Mr. Desai has been in office, and he has pledged that India will be completely dry by 1982. Already, half of Rajasthan, the mountain areas of Uttar Pradesh and parts of other states are dry, and more and more dry zones are creeping across the map.

The southern state of Tamil Nadu, which is already completely dry, observed Gandhi's birthday by announcing stricter punishment for violators of the prohibition law. In Delhi, a federal region comparable

## Bad Headache? Trip to Dentist May Be Answer

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 2 (UPI)

A simple jaw operation or dental adjustment can cure headaches tormenting humanity's teeth-grashers, two Swedish dental surgery specialists said here today in an interview with the newspaper Dagens Nyheter.

Associate professor Goran Agerberg and professor Martti Helkimo said 25 per cent in a survey of 1,106 persons suffered recurrent headaches caused by faulty occlusion, which prompted teeth-grashing during sleep. "The gnashing produces muscle tension and the tension starts the pain," said Dr. Helkimo.

The situation is tragic. These problems affect a patient's entire personality. It is relatively easy to correct the fault," Dr. Agerberg said the filing down of a fraction of a headache-sufferer's teeth can eliminate his pain. Man's bite is sensitive enough to react to a change of less than a hundredth of a millimeter, he added.

## Parent of Both

Gandhi, who was assassinated in 1948, campaigned hard for prohibition, arguing the case this way: "The state does not cater to the vices of its people. I hold drink to be more damnable than thieving and perhaps even prostitution. Is it not often the parent of both?"

In part because of the influence of Gandhi, India's constitution published in 1949, specifically declares: "The state shall endeavor to bring about prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks."

But beyond that general statement of policy, Mr. Desai's critic objects that he has never received any specific legislative or popular mandate for the sweeping change that he is implementing. They are particularly bitter about the double standard that frequently allows for cigars to drink in areas that are otherwise dry — an exemption designed to protect the tourist industry.

"It's typically Indian that on law should discriminate against ourselves," an Indian businessman muttered the other evening in Delhi bar, as he sipped a lemon soda at a table at which a foreign friend was drinking whiskey.

## Aid Operation Starts in India's Flooded Areas

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2 (UPI) — An official aid operation began today for millions affected by floods that have killed at least 256 persons, according to government figures, in the eastern state of West Bengal.

Newspapers put the toll of the century's worst floods at more than 500.

The state capital, Calcutta, returned to near normal after a week's flooding caused by four days of rain that paralyzed the city.

The state government today ordered a full workday to speed relief efforts, even though it was a national holiday marking the birthday of India's independence leader, Mahatma Gandhi.

Air Force helicopters, which had been grounded by cloudy weather, took off from Calcutta and other areas dropping food packets to thousands marooned in flooded districts.

## Hermes Lima Dies; a Former Brazil Premier

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 2 (UPI)

Former Premier Hermes Lima, 75, founder of the Brazilian Socialist Party, died of pulmonary edema yesterday in his house on Copacabana beach.

He was premier under President Joao Goulart from September, 1962, to January, 1963, and later headed the Supreme Court of Brazil. He was also a deputy in the Brazilian congress, participating in the commission that reported the 1946 constitution. The Brazilian military dictatorship stripped Mr. Lima of his political rights for 10 years in 1968. He died two months before the ban was to have expired.

## Franklin Alton Wade

LUBBOCK, Texas, Oct. 2 (UPI) — Dr. Franklin Alton Wade, 75, a member of two Antarctic expeditions with Adm. Byrd, died yesterday. Dr. Wade was chief scientist for Adm. Byrd's 1939-1940 exploration and had been a member of the 1933 Antarctic team. He was chairman of Texas Tech University's geology department from 1954 to 1964.

## Joseph P. Donahue

WOLCOTT, Conn., Oct. 2 (AP) — Joseph P. Donahue, 61, executive director of the Connecticut Retail Merchants Association and a former reporter, died Saturday. Mr. Donahue worked as a reporter for the Waterbury Democrat before becoming editor of the Naugatuck Daily News. He also worked for the Litchfield Enquirer and The Associated Press in its New Haven and Washington, D.C., bureaus.

## Leon Perrin

LA CHAUX DE FONDS, Switzerland, Oct. 2 (AP) — Swiss painter and sculptor Leon Perrin, 91, died Friday, his family announced today.

## Zeev V. Shok

ROME, Oct. 2 (UPI) — Israel's ambassador to Italy, Zeev V. Shok, 58, died of a heart attack today. Mr. Shok was a survivor of a Nazi extermination camp.

## Italian Spa Is Booming on 'Gray Gold'

By Jane M. Friedman

ABANO TERME, Italy (IHT) — When the morning sun rises over Abano Terme, a heavy mist envelops the grass and trees. But the vapor is not natural. It comes from huge vats of gray mud simmering in hot thermal water. The mud is Abano's gray gold.

In recent years, Abano Terme, five miles southwest of Padua, at the foot of the Euganean hills, has perhaps become Western Europe's most important mud therapy center, offering mud baths and thermal waters reputed to cure rheumatism, arthritis, gynecological disorders and even obesity.

This summer and fall, despite Italy's political crisis, fear of violent crime and reports of a drop in tourism, Abano is experiencing the best season it has ever had.

After a rapid expansion in the late 1960s, tourism fell off in 1974. Now, the fortunes of Abano are on the rise again. Hotels are turning away customers. On the tree-lined Via Pietro d'Abano, with its many antique shops, clothing stores and gelato shops, tourists elbow past each other.

By the time the season is over in November, hotel keepers expect to have recorded 14 percent more customers than last year, offering mud baths to about 150,000 visitors, half of them foreign.

"Abano is unique," Luigi Furlan, a hotel owner, said of the dolce vita environment and the mud cure. "We don't feel the economic crisis here," said Salvador Conde, the secretary of the local hotel association.

Abano Terme had 22 hotels before World War II. Now the town of 18,000 has 80 hotels and more than 100 swimming pools. Two more hotels are under construction and many hotel keepers are adding wings to their establishments. The huge success of the thermal business has provided jobs for 15,000 persons in the region, eliminating the threat of unemployment. A majority of local residents make their livings in the tourist industry.

Although Abano Terme is booming today, it has always had the thermal waters and muds from which it prospers. The word Abano is Greek for "relieves pain." The Romans apparently used the thermal waters of Abano in public baths that were recently excavated. In the 13th century, gentlemen rolled around in the mud and then lay in the sun to let it dry on their skin.

Abano became a modern resort in the 19th century, when the hotels were first built. Lord Byron and Percy Bysshe Shelley reportedly took the muds there.

"Many people leave their crutches in their rooms when they leave Abano," said Nico Sinico, a hotel director. "The cure has been working for 2,000 years," added Luigi Mioni, another hotel owner, adding that the renewed popularity of Abano was indicative of a "back to nature" movement in medicine.

The wealth of Abano comes from an underground source. The water is heated underground to 185 degrees Fahrenheit by volcanic rock and is rich in iodine and phosphorus salts. The mud of Abano, which is gray clay, is unloaded into vats alongside the hotels. It is immersed in the gurgling thermal water where it cooks for a maximum of three years. During that time, algae grow and ripen in the muds.

## Faith, But No Proof

After a rudimentary medical exam in the hotel, the client commits himself to one mud bath per day for 12 to 20 days. The mud, at 100 degrees Fahrenheit, is packed onto parts of the body prescribed by the physician. After the mud bath, the patient is hosed down with ozone water and massaged. Many take the muds at 4 a.m., when the air is cool, then go back to sleep.

Despite years of experience and scores of Italian doctors who testify to the efficacy of the treatment, Prof. Renato Senti of the University of Padua, who has written a pamphlet about fango (mud) therapy, admits that the cure defies sci-

entific explanation. Some doctors say that the hot muds stimulate circulation, which is helpful in case of arthritis. Fans add that the mud is "radioactive." Mr. Mioni, who broke an arm several years ago, takes 35 mud baths per year, says the phosphorous in the mud is absorbed by the skin, stimulating hypothalamus which in turn causes the body to produce cortisol. There is no proof.

But the clients swear by the cure. "When my wife arrives here she is all aches and pains," said Phil Zipsener of Montreal. "When I leave she is ready to come out fighting." Zipsener, 70, and his wife have visited Abano for 12 consecutive years.

## Lively Atmosphere

"Mud is the most natural thing said Fernando Boccia, a mechanic from Milan. "I come here to relax after my vacation."

Italian social security reimburses such trips if the cure is prescribed by a physician. But many of the clients do it on their own. They observe that one of the reasons for Abano's success is the atmosphere of the "hunt." While mud thermal stations resemble old-fashioned spas, Abano is active day and night, with several late-night discotheques. At the local a well-groomed Italian man stroll front of admiring women.

"A large number of men come here without their wives for cure," said Piero Sonniferio, him in Abano for a cure. "The wives come to chase the men."

"Abano makes me feel you said a 45-year-old divorcee from Bari. "I don't have time to sleep when I'm here."

The playful atmosphere is contagious, affecting even the over-crowded.

Abano has no fear that any spa will challenge it. Twenty years ago, the residents decreed that muds could not be exported. According to local "experts," even one-mile voyage would kill magic properties.

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Taking the muds at Abano Terme.



# Many Fear New Quakes as Greece Rebuilds Salonika

By Nicholas Gage

SALONIKA, Greece, Oct. 2 (NYT) — Salonika, the second largest city in Greece, will celebrate its 2,300th birthday in five years. But many of its inhabitants, who suffered through a series of powerful earthquakes during the summer, are uneasily wondering if the ancient city will survive that long.

This anxiety is not immediately apparent. The streets are clogged with traffic, stores are full, and thousands of visitors pour in each day for a series of trade fairs, art exhibitions, international conferences and film and song festivals.

More than 70 percent of the 650,000 residents, most of whom left their homes after the earthquake on the night of June 20, have returned to the city, and Salonika seems pretty much as it was.

But closer inspection suggests that it will take some time and much effort before the city, a developing industrial center crucial to the Greek economy, returns to normal. Each of its 70,000 buildings has a large sticker on its door. A green sticker means that the building is safe. A yellow one signifies that some damage occurred but that the building is still habitable. A red sticker — posted on the doors of 5,100 buildings — means that major repairs must be made before the building can be safely inhabited.

After the June 20 quake, which damaged 16,000 buildings and killed 51 persons, Salonika became a tent city as citizens moved into parks, squares and church yards while the Greek Army distributed blankets and food. Of the frightened natives, 100,000 have gone back to the outlying towns from which they originally came, substantially reducing the city's population.

Nonetheless, Salonika was lucky. The center of the summer quake, which measured 6.5 on the Richter scale, struck about 15 miles outside the city. Most seismologists believe that if it had hit the center, many thousands would have died and much of Salonika would have been shattered.

The summer tremors, which included 34 preshocks before June 20 and 450 aftershocks, has divided interested parties into two camps. The optimists, including the Greek government, believe the threat to the city has passed. The pessimists, including some in the Greek press, point out that most series of earthquakes — including those that hit Salonika from 1902 to 1904 and from 1931 to 1932 — generally last for periods of two years. What, they ask ominously, does that bode for the future of the city?

Basil Papazakos, the 48-year-old seismologist who heads the Greek scientific team studying the problem, is cautiously optimistic.

"While it is impossible to predict when and where an earthquake will occur in a seismic zone," he said, "the statistical probability that a damaging shock like last June's will occur again in this area is small."

Despite the relatively low death toll of last summer's quakes here — 25,000 were said to have died in Iran's recent earthquake — the economic repercussions of the disaster on the economy of Salonika and Greece have been considerable.

Within the city, the values of high-rise apartments, especially apartments on the higher floors and in corner buildings, which are most vulnerable, have sunk dramatically. Many citizens are looking for homes on the rocky hills north of the bay, which are considered more impervious to earthquake shocks.

## Renaissance Cited

To encourage citizens of Salonika not to flee their homes, the Greek government has promised interest-free loans to cover all repairs — estimated at \$25 million — arising from the earthquake.

The difficult problems of rebuilding the city have lent themselves to political squabbling. Panayiotis Marmalis, president of the Civil Engineers' Association of Salonika, says that the government is not organizing the effort properly. He advocates a law that would

allow the rebuilding to be done only by members of his association and only according to its criteria. He also charged that loans have gone quickly to wealthy businessmen but are trickling slowly to ordinary homeowners. Government spokesmen reply that such criticism is politically motivated and that the leadership of Mr. Marmalis' organization is controlled by supporters of the opposition.

Nicholas Martis, the ebullient minister of northern Greece, who is directing the reconstruction, points to the returning rhythm of life in Salonika as proof that the government's efforts to revive the city are succeeding.

In contrast to a local bishop who interpreted the earthquake as a sign of God's disfavor, Mr. Martis sees many signs that Salonika, once a main center of the Macedonian

Empire, is embarking on a renaissance.

"The tomb of Philip of Macedonia, who united all Greeks, has been discovered near here," he said. "The Greek people have entrusted the leadership of the country to a Macedonian [Premier Constantine Karamanlis] and even Alexander the Great's gold mines in Olympia have started to produce gold again after 2,000 years."

## In Crackdown on Opium Use

# Hong Kong Woman, 102, on Methadone

HONG KONG, Oct. 2 (UPI) — Mrs. Lee Sew-hing, 102, lit up her opium pipe one day last month, as she has done every day for 80 years, and relaxed. Her 72-year-old daughter, Mrs. So Lin-shui, also took a few puffs.

But that day their apartment was raided by customs officers, who are aware that Hong Kong has re-emerged as a major market for Asian drug-dealing.

The two women were fined \$74, and — despite the centenarian's protests that opium-smoking accounted for her longevity — authorities put Mrs. Lee on a methadone program.

Mrs. So, who said that her mother smoked three grams a day at a daily cost of about \$17, said, "Our doctor said it will cure her

tuberculosis." She displayed a chest X-ray of her mother's lungs; it showed a few white "holes."

## Trade in 1800s

In the 1800s, some British and U.S. merchants grew rich on the opium trade with China. The traders brought the opium from India and Burma, sailed into Hong Kong's harbor and traded it for tea and silver in Canton and Shanghai.

Eventually China felt the drain on its balance of trade and questioned opium smoking's allegedly beneficial effects. Despite profits by some Chinese officials, opium imports were curtailed. British trading companies insisted they had a right to traffic in opium, and backed by the Crown, fought the Chinese in the Opium Wars.

Eighty years ago, when Mrs. Lee began smoking opium with her father, it was still legal in Hong Kong.

"Until the second world war, the British government ran a monopoly, licensing the sale of the drug," said Dick Williamson, narcotics bureau superintendent of investigation. "They registered opium dens and addicts. Opium smoking, like the eating of dog meat, was tolerated here."

But international pressure, resulting mainly from heroin abuse in the United States, led to a ban on importing and consuming opium, he said.

Mr. Williamson estimated that of the 50,000 drug users in the colony, about 5,000 smoke opium. Most of the others, he said, inject heroin.

## News Analysis

# NATO Still Strives to End Warsaw Pact Advantage

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK (NYT) — The military revival within the Atlantic alliance, including the deployment of that has never before, has not yet overcome the Soviet Union's advantage in conventional forces. "We do not correct a decade or two of neglect by two, three or four years of hyperactivity," Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., the alliance's chief of staff, said in a visit to the Pentagon. "If the Warsaw Pact priorities in the defense area continue at the rate they're going, then these Western programs, in my view, are at the bottom edge of prudence."

Ten days with the NATO armies and air forces on the central front, however, provided evidence of two striking improvements in the Western position.

The most dramatic is the increase in anti-tank weapons, including missiles, now deployed by NATO forces. By the end of this year, the total will be more than 193,000.

## Anti-Tank Missiles

The Milan anti-tank missile and the helicopter-mounted TOW missile have been deployed with the British Army of the Rhine. The United States has 230 of a planned force of 336 Cobras armed with TOW, a wire-guided anti-tank missile. The U.S. A-10 anti-tank aircraft is being delivered to bases in Britain. The West German and French armies are deploying HOT, a missile similar to the TOW.

These anti-tank weapons and the superior accuracy of gunnery in Western tanks, owing to new methods of sighting and ranging, may enable NATO in combat to reduce the Warsaw Pact's edge in armor. That edge is now put at approximately 16,000 main battle tanks to 6,500.

Until 1975, the Soviet Union and its allies enjoyed both quantitative and, in some important types, qualitative superiority over the NATO tactical air forces. The quantitative edge remains: 3,000 tactical planes on the central front, compared to about 1,600 for NATO. Soviet production of combat aircraft remains high: about 1,000 last year, compared with 800 in the United States. But Soviet qualitative superiority in the fighter and fighter-bomber fields will be short-lived.

## Advanced Aircraft

The U.S. Air Force has added 96 F-15s, probably the most advanced air-to-air combat plane in the world, to its European forces and has withdrawn only 54 old F-4s. The remaining F-4s, employed in ground support, have been fitted with a variety of new weapons, including missiles guided by television or infrared devices.

Next year, the F-4 Phantom II fighter and fighter-bomber, jointly built by the British, West Germans and Italians, will go into squadron service, and early in the next decade the Americans, Belgians, Dutch and Norwegians will deploy the F-16.

NATO has been inferior in manpower since its organization. Unless European governments and the Carter administration perceive an immediate threat, this is likely to continue. But the Soviet advantage in combat forces, roughly 11 to 8, will be reduced by the assignment of two U.S. mechanized infantry brigades to West Germany and the British government's decision to add about 4,000 men to its army in West Germany.

All this gives Gen. Haig "some basis for cautious optimism." He believes that long-term improvements will be made. But there is no easy or cheap way by which NATO can recover from what senior officers describe as "the lost decade."

During 1967-1977 there was significant improvement in the quality of Soviet air and ground weapons.

## Tactical Significance

The Soviet Air Force has increased in the last seven years from 1,300 MiG-23-27s, 200 Su-9s and 200 Su-17s. The tactical significance is that deployment of these aircraft gives the Russians a capability of striking well behind NATO's front lines. Because their

ranges are superior to those of earlier Soviet planes, they need not be on forward airfields, where they would be prey to marauding Western planes.

In 1975, the Soviet Union introduced the supersonic Backfire bomber. The relevance of this aircraft to any European conflict is that it would be available to strike with its missiles at convoys at sea or at ports outside the range of the fighter-bombers in frontal aviation. Intelligence estimates are that the Soviet Union now has about 170 Backfires and that production is about 30 a year.

Soviet improvements in the weaponry of ground forces over the last decade means that the West still has a long way to go.

While numbers of men remained at the earlier level, the Soviet Union has introduced newer and better tanks, such as the T-72, and hundreds of new armored personnel carriers, armed with a missile and a light gun. Western armies have no comparable weapon.

U.S., West German and British officers along the central front believe that the deployment of these carriers gives the Soviet forces in East Germany a superior mobility that fits current Soviet tactical doctrine of an attack carried out at a faster pace than the German blitzkrieg of 1940 or the U.S. and British advances in the summer of 1944.

## New Equipment

The Soviet force in East Germany has also been supplied with new self-propelled guns and the surface-to-surface missile forces in divisions, and armies (roughly equivalent to a Western corps) have been reinforced with new, longer-range weapons.

The question occupying Western intelligence sources is how low the Soviet Union can afford the present lavish expenditures on conventional and nuclear arms.

The CIA estimate is that Soviet defense consumes about 13 percent of the nation's gross national product and that defense expenditure grows by 4 to 5 percent a year. Intelligence experts outside the agency regard these figures as too low; they believe that total spending is about 15 percent of the gross national product and is growing at a rate of 7 percent annually.

Soviet military authorities, aware that their advantages in the air and on the ground are being redressed by new Western weaponry and an increase of 3 percent annually on defense, must now contemplate an even larger investment to remain ahead of NATO.

## Slowing Growth Rate

According to U.S. and European estimates, the Soviet Union's growth rate is slowing. To maintain the present emphasis on guns, the butter — meaning all consumer goods available to the Soviet people — will have to be reduced.

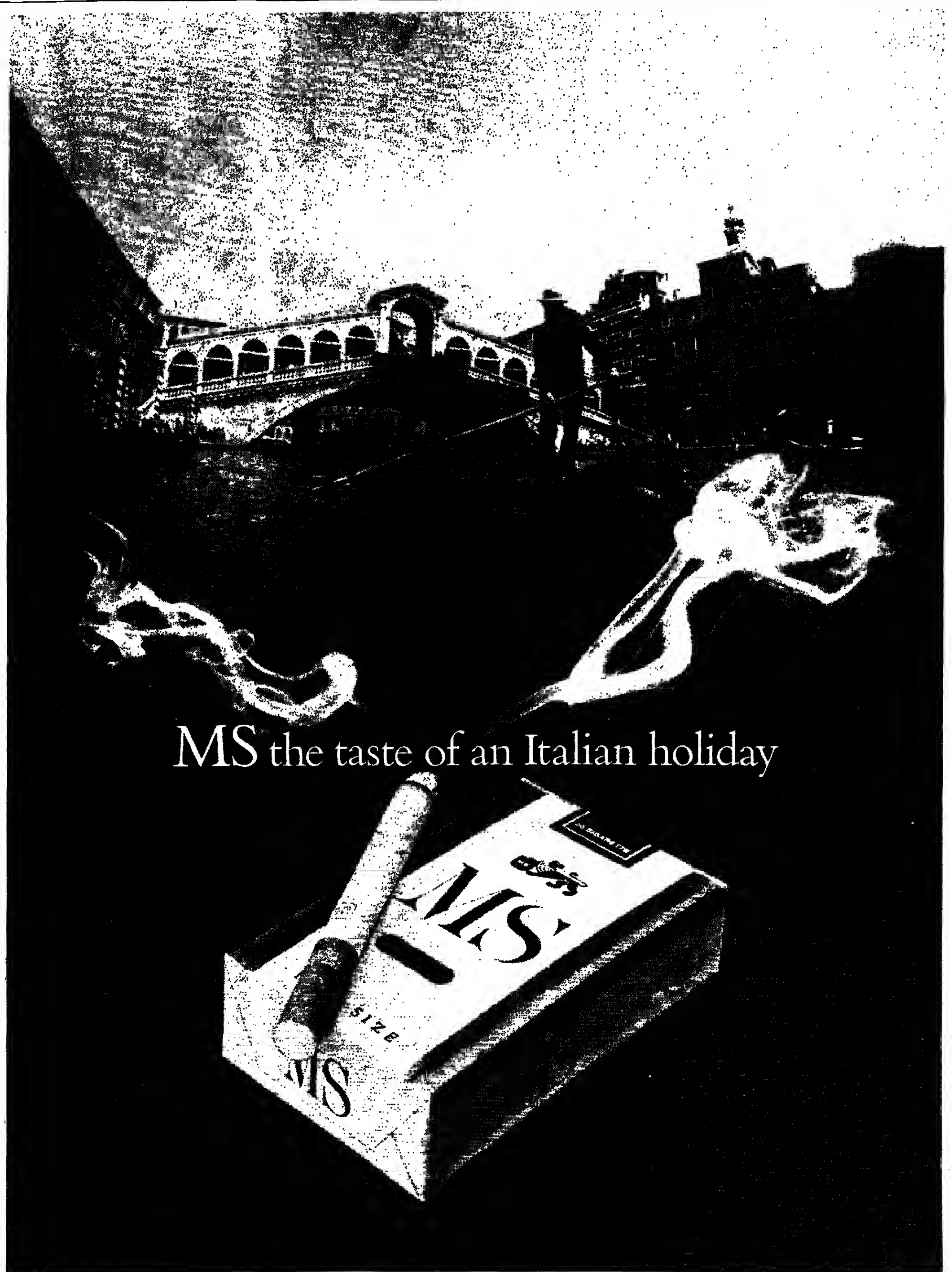
Most military and civilian authorities interviewed in Europe believe that the present Soviet leadership will continue defense expenditure at the present level.

# Japan to Grant Dalai Lama Visa

TOKYO, Oct. 2 (AP) — Reversing an earlier decision, the Japanese government has decided to grant a visa to the Dalai Lama, but only on the condition that he refrain from any political activity here, the Foreign Ministry said today.

Japan signed a treaty of peace and friendship with China on Aug. 12, and it is believed that the government was reluctant to issue the visa for fear of offending China. The Dalai Lama fled Tibet in 1959 after an unsuccessful revolt against Chinese military control.

The Dalai Lama, the traditional high priest of Lamaism, the form of Buddhism practiced in Tibet and Mongolia, originally was scheduled to leave India Friday to attend the 12th conference of the world fellowship of Buddhists in Tokyo. The conference began yesterday.





## A Pause in SALT

At a time when so many wars and so much civil violence may be ended or averted by conferences, the pause in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in Washington may not seem all that important. After all, the SALT discussions have been going on for years; they represent, on the surface at least, the balancing off of one type of plane by one type of missile, they deal in weaponry that has not, and may never be, tested in war and it is very difficult for any nonscientific person, including most military and naval personnel, to even understand what the diplomats are talking about.

This is far from the kind of urgent danger and simple confrontation that for example, may be affected by King Hussein's statement that he will not, for the present, join in Middle East peace talks, and his warning against a separate Israeli-Egyptian treaty. Or by the agreement the president of the United States and the secretary general of the United Nations that they would seek to end the Lebanese civil war by negotiation. Or President Somoza's willingness to accept mediation from outside Nicaragua between himself and his people. Or how a peaceful transition stage can be negotiated for Rhodesia or South-West Africa.

Yet there is a centrality about the SALT talks that places these others on the periphery of world events. Indeed, if the discussions of strategic arms could only get to the heart of the problem they represent, many of these other negotiations, and the violence they hope to end or stave off, would have far better chance of success.

The SALT talks hope to achieve treaties that will successfully reduce the nuclear weapons that pose a constant threat for the world today. But behind this reduction lies the very pertinent question of whether the owners of the arms will use them against one another. The United States and the Soviet Union have — unhappily after great and dreadful armaments had been built and filled — accepted the proposition that nuclear war between them would be mutual suicide; that the only goal such a war could achieve would be death and destruction for all concerned, including many innocent bystanders.

But this has not resulted in the abolition of nuclear arms, or even their drastic reduction. For, quite apart from the difficulty of distinguishing between the destructive powers of

the various weapons owned by each side, there is the harsh fact that it is very difficult to give up such weapons when other arms, and the objectives for which military means might be used, still persist.

In other words, if each superpower eliminated its nuclear arsenal, not only might such armaments remain with, say the French and the Chinese, but the armies, navies and air forces of the United States and the Soviet Union would remain as threats of war. And not only can present-day conventional weapons wreak enormous havoc, but neither superpower is anxious to see its nuclear reserves disappear while the effects of war with conventional forces remains uncertain.

So the SALT talks stand for more than the details that are written down in draft treaties. When progress is really made, as in the first SALT treaty, it demonstrates not only a willingness on the part of the United States and the Soviet Union to limit their nuclear weapons but an attitude, a national stance that proclaims it is better to limit national weapons — an attitude, a national stance that proclaims it is better to limit national goals that conflict with one another than to press forward at the risk of bringing on a nuclear holocaust.

Now that stance is far more shaky than, say, a year or so ago. Efforts to bring peace to the Middle East are complicated by competition between the superpowers; Africa's continuing turmoil results not only from U.S. and European diplomacy but from the Kremlin's Cubans. It would be possible for Washington and Moscow to teach agreements on strategic arms, despite these conflicts; most SALT agreements under discussion do not go to the roots of the nuclear dilemma. But by the same token the extent of the SALT agreements, the speed and mood with which they are arrived at, speak very clearly of international disputes in other fields.

So whatever progress Mr. Gromyko and President Carter, with Mr. Vance, have been able to make in their intensive talks is to be welcomed; the check to their conversations is regrettable; their resumption is to be anticipated with hope. And it cannot be forgotten that these talks, however fruitless or confusing, must be watched with greatest care — not only, as so many U.S. cold warriors believe, because of the possibility of Soviet fraud, but even more to detect, on both sides, the frame of mind in which two great governments view the world.

## Carter Turns to Lebanon

Not since U.S. Marines went ashore at Beirut in 1958 has the United States made a more sweeping initiative in respect to Lebanon than President Carter did in his call for a general conference. Twenty years ago the United States had both the power and the impulse to intervene by force to arrest the religious and class strife, aggravated by foreign intervention, then as now plaguing Lebanon.

Today the United States has neither the power nor the impulse, and it can intervene only by diplomatic means. But the need, measured in human suffering and the potential for international conflict, is there. The latest Syrian barrages against Christian positions in Beirut underline the point.

For its first 20 months, the Carter administration took a relatively restrained stance on Lebanon, concentrating on trying to keep the lid on and start building up the capacity of the painfully weak Lebanese government to establish order in its own house. Now the president obviously feels that the momentum built up at Camp David and the stature he acquired there can be put to further use. It is, in our view, a risk worth taking, and it is likely to be popular at home. There is growing sympathy in the United States for Lebanon's plight, in particular for the embattled (and pugnacious) Christian minority.

Mr. Carter has in mind a comprehensive approach. He would have a conference with three or four layers of participants: 1) "those

who live there," a formulation that would include the 600,000 Palestinians whose presence many Christians regard as the problem; 2) Syria, ostensibly the peace-keeper in Lebanon's Moslem-vs.-Christian, left-vs.-right civil war, and Israel, which fears Syria's wishes to swallow Lebanon or otherwise turn it into an actively hostile state; 3) interested foreign countries like the United States and France; and 4) the United Nations, which currently runs a peace-keeping force in the country. The conference would go beyond the establishment of a stable cease-fire. It would also seek a new formula for power-sharing — not partition — between Christians and Moslems. The last formula, set in 1943 when France gave Lebanon independence, is in ruins.

There is much to debate in the Carter approach and, given harsh continuing Syrian encroachments on Lebanon's Christians, not much time in which to conduct the debate. In particular, Syria, which has so far spurned the Camp David initiatives, is likely to look with a beady eye on any U.S.-sponsored undertaking in Lebanon. Such is otherwise the common despair, however, that the president's new plan is likely to be greeted with relief, bordering on thanksgiving in some quarters. Lebanon was once an oasis of democracy, religious coexistence and civility in the Arab world. It is a country crying to be reborn.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Israelis and Arabs

Mr. Begin's principal shortcoming as prime minister of Israel has been his inability to move from stimulating sympathetic debate about understandably emotionally religious topics — such as settlements — to persuading Israelis that unpopular decisions must be taken. If peace is finally to be reached, Mr. Begin will at some stage have to tell his constituents that settlements will in the end have

to be withdrawn from all the occupied Arab lands.

Meanwhile the Arab reactions elsewhere to the Camp David summit have to some extent been replays of the anguish at Mr. Sadat's visit to Jerusalem last November. . . . The Damascus meeting has been essentially backward looking. In concentrating their hostility on Egypt and on setting up military commands, the participants give no impression of intending to be constructive.

— From the Financial Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

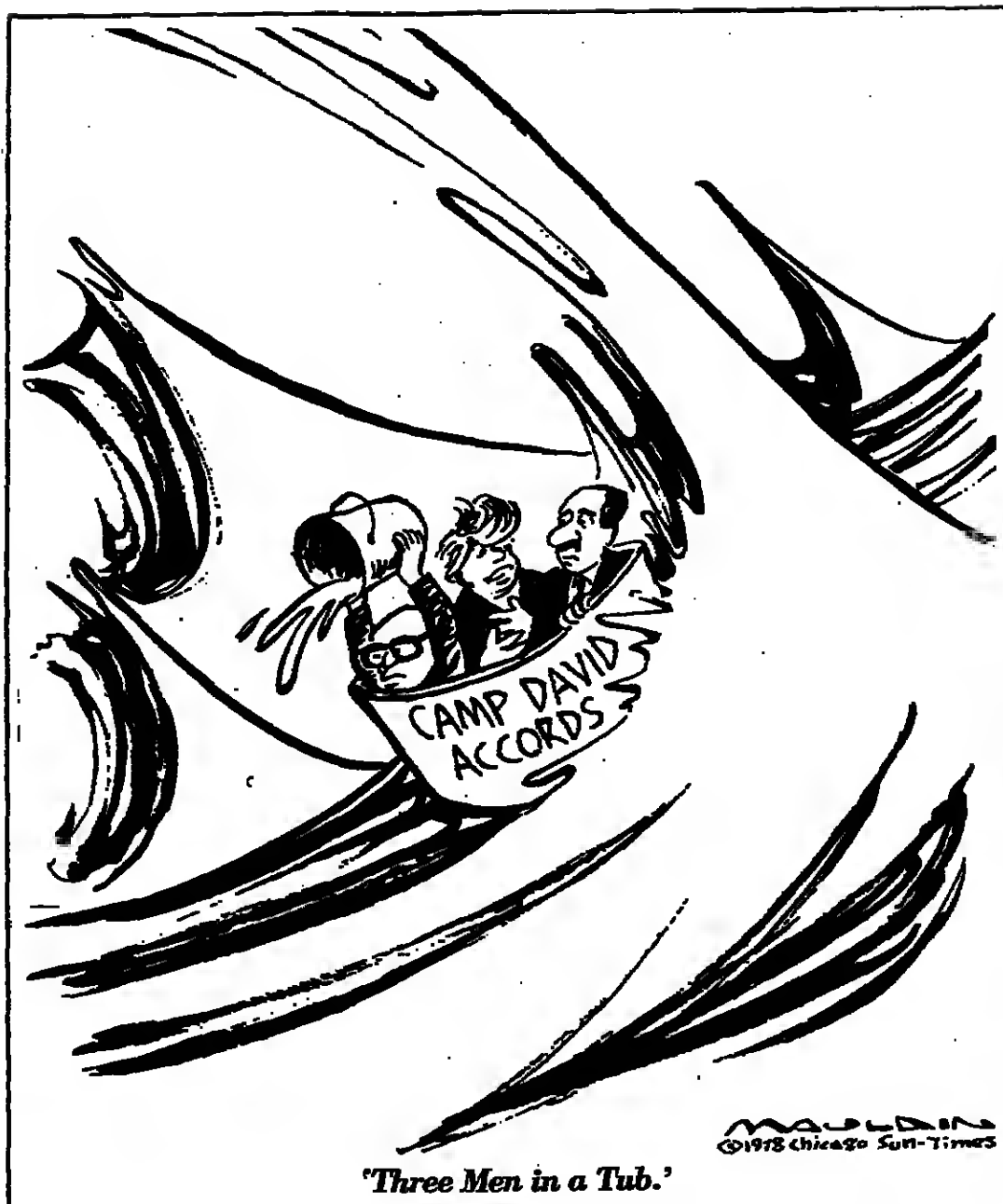
October 3, 1903

NEW YORK — Tammany Hall Boss Charles Murphy pushed his slate through amid scenes of wild disorder and nominated Messrs. McClellan, Groun and Fomes at the Tammany Convention in Carnegie Hall last night. Brooklyn vigorously protested, but was shouted down. Since Groun and Fomes are already nominees of the Republican Party, which has a platform calling for the destruction of Tammany, a new Republican convention will be held. Groun has been asked to "get off" the Republican ticket but states that "only my murder" could produce such an action on his part.

#### Fifty Years Ago

October 3, 1928

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — Franklin Delano Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy under Woodrow Wilson and vice-presidential nominee in 1920, has been induced to run for governor of New York State. Although, for days he has resisted attempts at a draft, citing doctor's expectations that he could remove his leg brace with two years more uninterrupted therapy, Al Smith's repeated phone calls to Warm Springs, Ga., have convinced him that he is needed to unite the party. Those who bring up Smith's old ties with Tammany leaders might note this reformist selection.



"Three Men in a Tub."

## Only One Revolution a Country

By William Safire

MEXICO CITY — Twang! Thump! From time to time, usually in the early morning hours, the sound of archery practice can be heard on the grounds of Los Pinos, the president's estate in Mexico's capital.

The man wielding the long bow understands the mystic discipline of archery: the requirements of concentration in preparation that lead to the inexorability of the arrow's course in flight. President Jose Lopez Portillo is intrigued by such symbolism because he is one of the few men of letters and one of the few political philosophers, holding political power in the world today.

This "philosopher-king," as Plato would have called him, was chosen two years ago in that special way Mexico picks its leaders: a handful of power brokers — an industrial chief, a labor leader, a top bureaucrat, a couple of past presidents — select the only major party's candidate, who is then elected by the people for a single six-year term. He then is endowed with sweeping powers in a system designed for stability.

In the late 1960s, when peasant unrest and Communist agitation posed a threat, the party leaders chose a left-leaning president, Luis Echeverria, to drag a rhetorical red cape in front of the charge of protest. The choice was bad: reckless borrowing to promote social schemes led to the economic brink. Echeverria's bid for Third World favor (he wanted to become secretary general of the UN) included support for anti-Zionism resolutions, and led to the near-collapse of Mexico's vital tourist industry. U.S. investors and U.S. travelers worried about not having an ally south of the border and acted accordingly.

The stability-minded powers that be in Mexico had to come up with a man capable of restoring external confidence without losing the sense of internal social progress. Enter Lopez Portillo, a man of qualities: a professor of political philosophy, who was serving as minister of finance, a man of thought who showed promise of becoming a man of action.

This choice is turning out to be good. In foreign affairs, Mexico has

been abstaining from foolish UN resolutions, and is a source of oil supply to Israel; U.S. tourists are flocking back. More sensible financial management, under the stern eye of the International Monetary Fund, provides a more attractive climate for investment. A genuine effort is underway to control population growth, and some emphasis is given to curtailing the pervasive corruption. The existing oil prospects are also a big topic.

The most intriguing question is how much change in Mexico's political system will be brought about by a political philosopher in power. Will he see so much good to be done, so much poverty to be overcome, that he will feel the need to further centralize power to force economic progress? Or will he see the need for social change, and encourage the development of other parties as well as free-market ideas?

Hard to tell. This man of dualities, with the finely-honed intellect and highly-polished shoes, takes pride in telling his countrymen (in a better-written state of the union report than any U.S. president has produced in recent years) of amnesties for political prisoners and reforms of the political process to permit the creation of tiny parties on the left and right. But he is cautious. Asked if Mexico is headed toward more collectivism or toward more individualism, he takes a visitor on a survey of the world: "Democratic capitalism will continue to be linked to the United States; while the Soviets have established their ways of centralized planning, Europe is a blinking area — oscillating between the both — and Africa is a no-man's land. Then there is the area of 'Asian logic' — the coming influence of Japan upon China. While the United States and the Soviet Union have been confronting each other, Japan has very quietly established its links with China."

Fascinating, and worth further exploration — but which road will Mexico take? An oblique answer: "All countries have one revolution in their history. The Mexican revolution has already taken place. Now, in an evolutionary way, we will search for the classical values of security and justice through freedom."

The indented impression is of a leader making haste slowly, responding to the desire at home for more participation and the desire abroad for more stability. Lopez Portillo seems at home with this ambiguity, and the books he has written attest to his ability to pose the most profound questions.

But if he is more than a philosopher — and I like to think he is — in about a year, halfway through his term, he will have to make his move.

If he decides to encourage the speedy development at reasonable prices of Mexico's oil and gas resources, and if he decides to risk more voter participation in the choice of Mexico's leadership, then the archer who slowly draws back his bow at Los Pinos is capable of hitting the bull's-eye.

SAN FRANCISCO — It seems to me a very singular thing that the National Trust for Historic Preservation — of which I am a card-carrying member — has not undertaken to preserve San Francisco's North Beach area.

As a student of U.S. commerce, — I believe the nation should preserve the birthplaces of giant industries, such as the Tinsville, Pa., oil field, the Wright brothers' bicycle shop in Dayton, and F.W. Woolworth's dry goods store in Waterbury, N.Y. The U.S. economy is the most marvelous example of productivity since the episode of the loaves and fishes, and it deserves monuments for worship and shrines for pilgrimages.

San Francisco's North Beach is a small strip of tendorita, a jumble of seedy nightspots, cinemas and "bookstores." It is as similar to areas of other cities as one K-Mart is to another. But there is a difference: North Beach has a good claim to being the symbolic birthplace of one of the nation's significant growth industries, "the sex business."

Of course, that business did not

## Waiting for Botha On Namibia Issue

By Anthony Lewis

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The foreign ministers of the world were here this past week, exhorting the UN General Assembly and negotiating privately on matters as weighty as strategic arms limitation. But, for many at the United Nations, the big event was one that happened thousands of miles from here: the election of Pieter Botha as the prime minister of South Africa.

In the next few weeks, South Africa must finally decide what to do about Namibia, the huge territory that it has administered as South-West Africa. Namibia is a particular concern of the United Nations, which has spent years trying to end South African control. Beyond that, the issue has profound implications for war or peace in southern Africa. And the decision, now, is essentially up to Botha.

No realist could be optimistic about the present chance for a peaceful settlement in Namibia. After agreement on a plan for transition to independence, South Africa has backed off. The signals point to confrontation. But the dangers are so great that all parties here at the UN are still trying to find a way back to accommodation.

### The Plan

The plan, worked out by a UN contact group of five Western representatives, called for withdrawal of most South African troops from Namibia, dispatch of a UN force, release of political prisoners, return of exiles and then an election under UN supervision. South Africa accepted it last April, in what was seen as a large gesture of accommodation. The SWAPO guerrilla movement, under intense pressure from the nearby black African states, said yes in July.

Two weeks ago this promising diplomatic achievement came apart. In announcing his resignation as prime minister, John Vorster said South Africa would not go ahead with the plan. Instead, it will hold its own election in Namibia on Dec. 4, without a UN presence, and grant independence to the resulting government.

The world would hardly accept such a process to independence as genuine. South African forces would not have been withdrawn, nor political prisoners released. There would have been no time for exiled leaders to return and campaign. The election would generally be seen as dominated by South Africa, the winners in South Africa, the winners in the SWAPO guerrilla war, against the new Namibian regime — and very likely further international economic measures against South Africa.

South Africa knows all that. Why, then, would its leaders take such risks? There are several possible reasons — and which one domi-

nates could determine whether the diplomatic solution can still be put back on the track.

The South Africans say that the UN has distorted the agreed plan by proposing to delay the election until spring and send 7,500 troops. That large force, they fear, would intimidate Namibians into voting for SWAPO, which has any approval. The Western contact group replies that time is needed to let former political prisoners and exiles campaign, and the large force to control an enormous land.

If those are South Africa's real concerns, it should be possible to deal with them. The election date can be moved up some, and acceptable assurances given on the role of UN forces. There would be hope, too, if the tough South African talk is largely for internal political purposes. But there may be other reasons.

As defense minister, Botha made speeches last month saying that South Africa could not allow a "Marxist SWAPO state" on the Orange River — its border with the southern part of Namibia. That could mean that South Africa is simply not prepared to allow an election that SWAPO has a fair chance to win.

If so, the diplomacy is very likely at an end. South Africa will have decided that war is inevitable. But a man with the responsibilities that Botha now has could still pull back when he contemplates the possible consequences. For they are grim. African states would get the message that the West is powerless to bring about peaceful change in southern Africa. They would be encouraged to think that only force can be effective — and to seek Soviet and Cuban help, not only in Namibia but in Rhodesia.

### Unhappy

That prospect is especially unhappy because it seems so unnecessary. This is a moment of maximum desire for moderation and cooperation among the black states of southern Africa, including Angola in particular. They do not want spreading war and chaos. They have been trying to push the guerrilla movements to diplomacy.

Even last week, under the impact of South Africa's rejection of the Namibia plan, the Africans remained calm, their reaction muted. In the UN Security Council, while the Soviet Union grumbled, they agreed to give the new South African government until Oct. 23 to come back to the diplomatic path on Namibia.

Botha reacted to the Security Council vote by telling his people he would be firm — but keeping his options open. Much will depend on whether he now seizes this last chance for diplomacy in southern Africa.

## The Porn Is Green

By George F. Will

really begin here. But in the 1960s, when legal restraints on the exploitation of sex were falling, the Bay area was the spiritual center of student and other ferment. And North Beach symbolized the U.S. genius of marrying a new opportunity ("liberation") and an old motive (profit).

Now Forbes magazine, in an entertaining report by James Cook, shows that at least in the pornography business, the U.S. gift for economic growth survives.

The California Department of Justice estimates that U.S. pornographers do \$4 billion of business annually. That is as much as the "conventional" movie and record industries, combined. And the sum may be more than twice that high. The 10 leading "skin" magazines alone have a combined monthly circulation of 16 million and will have the revenues of about \$475 million this year, almost \$400 million of it from circulation.

### Happy Man

About 2 million people a week pay an average of \$3.50 to the 780 "adult" cinemas that will gross more than \$365 million this year. The movie "Deep Throat" cost \$25,000 and has grossed \$50 million so far. The average pornographic film returns about 200 percent on investment in 18 months.

"It's a very hard business to lose money in," says a happy man, David Friedman, chairman of the Adult Film Association of America. Yes, pornographers, who, have a trade association and eventually, no doubt, will have a Washington lobbyist.

But the days of the small operator may be numbered. With significant money at stake, it is only a matter of time before major studios

get into the act. Cook reports that already many producers "are making their films in two or even three versions — hard-core, soft-core and R — so that their films can play in a variety of markets."

The lion's share of the sex business is done by the thousands of "adult" bookstores and peepshows. A Times Square store can easily gross \$10,000 a day. Los Angeles stores gross \$125 million a year, three times more than the retail sales of J. Magnin in the Los Angeles area. The glorious free market is working its wonders: Competition has brought down the cost of dirty movies for home enjoyment from \$50 to about \$13. Yankee ingenuity is adapting new technologies to the pornography trade, including X-rated video cassettes for showing on home television sets.

### Sorrow

The pornography industry's only substantial sorrow is that its audience still consists primarily of people over 35. But as Cook says (drooly, I think), that is "merely a marketing problem" and it will be tackled by "someone from Hollywood, Hustler or the Harvard Business School."

In these trying times of declining trade balances that damage the dollar, let the record show that the U.S. pornographers are doing the bit to reduce the nation's dependence on costly imports. "At one point," proclaims a customs official, "most of our pornography came from foreign sources. Now the United States can out-produce the world."

A wonderful free out-porn. Ah, here is a stirring thought: If United States has beaten a foreign cartel — an OPEC of pornography exporters — some credit is due to the pioneering and heroic rascals of North Beach.

### Letters

#### Section 911

On Sept. 25, the House of Representatives overwhelmingly passed a bill which would provide for a new tax law for Americans residing overseas. As anticipated, it retained the Ways and Means Committee proposal to provide for, in addition to deductions for certain excess living costs, a flat exclusion as existed under the pre-1976 Tax Reform Act law (old law) except for Americans residing in Canada or Western Europe (excluding the North Sea area). I understand that there was even consideration for extending the exclusion to Americans residing in Greece. The question of the dollar's value in an exclusion to Americans residing in Western Europe is not as important as the dangerous precedent which would be set by having different tax treatment for Americans living in different parts of the world.

The two year battle to undo the Section 911 provisions passed by the Tax Reform Act of 1976 seems to be drawing to a close. A joint conference on the House and Senate is expected to take place prior to the planned Oct. 14 congressional recess. The major difference between the House and Senate bills remains the flat exclusion, which several key senators have flatly stated they would never accept. There is the possibility, however, that the House's discriminating

provision could be retained in conference and it is up to each and every one of us to make our feelings known immediately to the House and Senate conferees, trying to open their eyes to what damage could be done.

With regard to the 1977 tax returns, to which the "old law" is expected to apply, the Treasury Department on Sept. 29 announced an additional automatic extension of time to file the returns to Nov. 15, from the previous due date of Oct. 16.

STEVEN E. KRAFT,  
Chairman,  
Tax Committee,  
Swiss-American  
Chamber of Commerce.  
Zurich.

#### CIA Critic

Apart from the monstrous example of a prolonged act of inhuman cruelty — and one doubts if words of protest will have the slightest effect upon a government agency which encourages savage acts one would associate with practices of the Gestapo — the prolonged interrogation by the CIA of Yuri Nosenko for a period of three and a half years reveals, again, what little wit and talent the CIA possesses. It is as if that vast dinosaurian agency had read some poor film scripts, seen "The Ipcress File," and reviewed some old German prison

camp films in which subjects were experimented upon, and then brought the whole vision of hell up to 1970's standards by the fact of enclosing poor Nosenko in a vault, probably the same kind of vault which graces many a successful U.S. bank!

There are humane ways of acquiring information from criminal suspects; there are ways of acquiring information from criminal suspects, which humane persons would not use in any shape or form. For those whose ways of life espouse liberty and a respect for life, there are some things which simply are not done, and which simply are not on.

What is the government of the United States coming to when it knowingly, through its various agencies, permits and encourages such acts of disgusting beastliness? What is any citizen to think of it? Is this the same agency for which Adm. Turner is apologizing, and of which he tells us will play by the gentlemanly rules of the game when it seeks "employees" on U.S. college campuses? From what college campus did those monsters come who imprisoned a fellow human being in a vault for three and a half years?

J.M.B. CRAWFORD.  
London.







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354	0	CompT	541	33	48	27%	27%	27%	+	6%	29	Cardura	30	34.13	7	177	17%	+
355	0	CompT	541	33	48	27%	27%	27%	+	6%	29	Cardura	30	34.13	7	177	17%	+
356	0	CompT	541	33	48	27%	27%	27%	+	6%	29	Cardura	30	34.13	7	177	17%	+
357	0	CompT	541	33	48	27%	27%	27%	+	6%	29	Cardura	30	34.13	7	177	17%	+
358	0	CompT	541	33	48	27%	27%	27%	+	6%	29	Cardura	30	34.13	7	177	17%	+
359	0	CompT	541	33	48	27%	27%	27%	+	6%	29	Cardura	30	34.13	7	177	17%	+
360	0	CompT	541	33	48	27%	27%	27%	+	6%	29	Cardura	30	34.13	7	177	17%	+
361	0	CompT	541	33	48	27%	27%	27%	+	6%	29	Cardura	30	34.13	7	177	17%	+
362	0	CompT	541	33	48	27%	27%	27%	+	6%	29	Cardura	30	34.13	7	177	17%	+
363	0	CompT	541	33	48	27%	27%	27%	+	6%	29	Cardura	30	34.13	7	177	17%	+
364	0	CompT	541	33	48	27%	27%	27%	+	6%	29	Cardura	30	34.13	7	177	17%	+
365	0	CompT	541	33	48	27%	27%	27%	+	6%	29	Cardura	30	34.13	7	177	17%	+
366	0	CompT	541	33	48	27%	27%	27%	+	6%	29	Cardura	30	34.13	7	177	17%	+
367	0	CompT	541	33	48	27%	27%	27%	+	6%	29	Cardura	30	34.13	7	177	17%	+
368	0	CompT	541	33	48	27%	27%	27%	+	6%	29	Cardura	30	34.13	7	177	17%	+
369	0	CompT	541	33	48	27%	27%	27%	+	6%	29	Cardura	30	34.13	7	177	17%	+
370	0	CompT	541	33	48	27%	27%	27%	+	6%	29	Cardura	30	34.13	7	177	17%	+
371	0	CompT	541	33	48	27%	27%	27%	+	6%	29	Cardura	30	34.13	7	177	17%	+
372	0	CompT	541	33	48	27%	27%	27%	+	6%	29	Cardura	30	34.13	7	177	17%	+
373	0	CompT	541	33	48	27%	27%	27%	+	6%	29	Cardura	30	34.13	7	177	17%	+
374	0	CompT	541	33	48	27%	27%	27%	+	6%	29	Cardura	30	34.13	7	177	17%	+
375	0	CompT	541	33	48	27%	27%	27%	+	6%	29	Cardura	30	34.13	7	177	17%	+
376	0	CompT	541	33	48	27%	27%	27%	+	6%	29	Cardura	30	34.13	7	177	17%	+
377	0	CompT	541	33	48	27%	27%	27%	+	6%	29	Cardura	30	34.13	7	177	17%	+
378	0	CompT	541	33	48	27%	27%	27%	+	6%	29	Cardura	30	34.13	7	177	17%	+
379	0	CompT	541	33	48	27%	27%	27%	+	6%	29	Cardura	30	34.13	7	177	17%	+

[illegible]**Skophank**

**& Co.    Wertheim & Co**

**Pollock Rothchild Unterberg Towbin**

**Unterberg, Lowdin**



## BUSINESS

## FINANCE

## DM Appreciates

Dollar Rises Sharply  
Against Swiss Franc

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ) — The dollar rose sharply today against the Swiss franc and was mixed against other major currencies in nervous, moderate trading.

Foreign exchange dealers at British and U.S. banks in London noted that the measures announced by the Swiss National Bank yesterday had the "desired short-term effect" of halting the Swiss franc's appreciation, particularly against the Deutsche mark.

The Swiss National Bank, sources said, purchased some \$275 million, 600 million Swiss francs and under 10 million guilders to reverse the upward movement of the Swiss franc. But other central banks such as the Bundesbank were believed to have stayed on the sidelines.

Conditions were described as "very nervous" and volume slackened from last week's active pace as operators became wary of taking up positions in Swiss francs until the medium-term outlook for the currency is clearer, traders noted.

The dollar opened at an intraday high of 1.6150 Swiss francs before gradually settling at 1.5900 francs, for a gain of 2.5 percent from Friday's 1.5510 francs. Last Tuesday, the dollar struck a record low of 1.4575 Swiss francs.

The Deutsche mark appreciated further against the Swiss franc, closing at 2.8 percent over 82.29 Swiss francs for 100 DM from 80.01 francs late Friday.

Elsewhere, the dollar was mixed against the main trading currencies. It dropped notably against the Deutsche mark to 1.9321 DM from 1.9385 DM late Friday.

The dollar gained 25 points against the French franc at 4.3325

francs but dipped 5 points against the yen at 188.85 yen. It also eased against the Benelux currencies.

Sterling shed 39 points at \$1.9716 and lost further ground in New York after Labor Party delegates rejected the government's 5 percent pay guidelines and overall economic strategy. The action is considered an embarrassing defeat for Prime Minister James Callaghan, who reportedly told colleagues earlier that a defeat might mean he could not carry on in office.

The Canadian dollar slipped 28 points at 84.30 U.S. cents.

The price of gold remained steady despite the Swiss actions. Bullion closed in London at \$217.25 an ounce compared with \$217.375 late Friday.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## AT&amp;T Officer Sees Reduced Earnings

The top financial officer of American Telephone and Telegraph says he expects the economy to decline within the next two years and reduce the "strong earnings" trend the company has experienced in the past three years. "We don't expect our earnings and growth to expand as they have," William Cashel Jr., vice chairman and chief financial officer of AT&T, says. He emphasized he expected a slowdown rather than a drastic drop in the economy.

## GTE Expects 'Good, Strong Year'

General Telephone & Electronics 1978 per-share earnings could rise to between \$4.20 and \$4.30 from \$3.91 in 1977, Theodore Brophy, chairman, says. "Those are reasonable expectations," he noted, commenting on analysts' projections. "We expect a good, strong year." He added, however, that a "substantial increase" in the Canadian dollar would have a negative effect on reported earnings because of foreign currency translations. Manufacturing operations are "further ahead percentage-wise" largely because of a "major turnaround" in the consumer electronics business, he said.

## Veba, Deutsche BP to Appeal Ruling

Veba and Deutsche BP said they would mount a two-pronged attack on the West German cartel

office's decision to reject Deutsche BP's 800-million-DM purchase offer for some Veba subsidiaries. In a release, Veba said they would both appeal to the economics minister to overturn the ruling and combat the veto in the courts. The cartel office rejected a proposal under which Deutsche BP would buy Veba's 25-percent share of Ruhrgas, Veba's share in two refineries, about 1,000 filling stations and associated coal marketing operations. Veba would receive 800 million DM and up to 1,000 tons of crude oil a year at market prices through the year 2000.

## Arabs Buy 10% of Montedison

A group of private Saudi Arabian investors represented by Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement of Paris will take a 10-percent stake in Montedison's share capital in connection with a forthcoming capital increase, Montedison says. The bank will participate in a banking consortium to be formed to support a major project in the Middle East to 355.8 billion lire (about \$432 million) from 152.5 billion lire, according to the company statement. It gave no further details of the Saudi investors, but said they would get a seat on the firm's board. The group of Saudi investors will become one of Montedison's main shareholders and will join the control syndicate which controls Montedison.

## Further Measures Needed, Banker Says

## Swiss Moves to Aid Franc Seen Only Gaining Time

ZURICH, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ) — Union Bank of Switzerland general director Guido Hanselmann said today that currency stabilizing measures announced by the Swiss National Bank yesterday could only serve to gain time.

The real problems had yet to be attacked, he said. If the overvalued Swiss franc was to return to a realistic rate in relation to the overvalued U.S. dollar, he said, Switzerland would have to: reduce the current-account surplus, (about 5.5 percent of gross national product, compared with 0.7 Pct for West-

Germany and just over 2 percent for Japan); take measures to ensure that the 60 billion francs now owed by foreign borrowers did not flow back into Switzerland and cause panic; and make really attractive offers for Swiss multinationals to keep holdings in foreign currencies.

Mr. Hanselmann strongly criticized the national bank for the restrictions which it has placed on the Swiss foreign currency market. These restrictions (negative interest rates on foreign accounts, investment ban for non-resident foreigners and such) had been a major

cause of the franc's present predicament, he maintains. He listed eight different restrictions "only to mention the most important," he said. In short, restrictive measures taken by the National Bank had forced it to move on the weekend to adjust to problems which had been largely caused by the bank itself.

These restrictions must be removed completely, not just softened, he said. Only if the market was allowed to freely operate would Swiss franc stability return, he said.

## Announcement Details

Meanwhile, early reactions to yesterday's announcement were cautious. One Swiss economist, St. Jean-Christian Emble, said: "It is very important that the German central bank and the Federal Reserve have agreed to come to the aid of the Swiss franc. But I am not sure this can change the situation in a lasting way. An active intervention policy can function only if it is credible and only succeed if international money managers think it has a chance of success."

Detailing the measures undertaken, the Swiss National Bank said yesterday:

- It would intervene in the foreign exchange market in an "energetic" way, buying out only dollars as it has been doing, but also other currencies directly. It said that it had the consent of other central banks, including the U.S. Federal Reserve System, to pursue such a course. It said it could count on the support of "friendly" central banks in so far as their objectives concerning monetary policies will not be jeopardized by common action.

- It plans to increase the export of capital by encouraging large industrial companies to channel liquid assets abroad and thus create a demand for foreign currencies against the Swiss franc. It said it planned to hold talks with such companies soon.

- Decided that henceforth, 50 percent of capital exports could be converted into dollars at Swiss commercial banks, a move that Swiss banks have been urging for some time. Last year, Swiss capital exports totaled 11.5 billion francs. Until now, the proceeds of bonds and notes issued in Swiss francs by foreign borrowers had to be converted entirely at the National Bank, which in turn used this demand for dollars as part of its market intervention policy.

- It planned to continue its policy of seeking lower interest rates by maintaining high market liquidity. It said that while the precarious foreign exchange situation continued, it was prepared to increase liquidity if necessary.

The package of measures also contained some that will not directly affect rates, but which, as one foreign exchange expert put it, "are a bit of sugar for the banks." The central bank said it would allow non-resident foreigners to subscribe to as much as 50 percent of a Swiss-franc bond issue of a foreign borrower, up from 35 percent, a limit imposed earlier this year.

Moreover, the central bank said that through an investment account with a bank, a non-resident foreigner now would be allowed to switch from one domestic share or bond to another. Since early this year, the National Bank has restricted such switching by foreigners, whose only option to holding their Swiss-franc paper was to sell and convert the proceeds into another currency because there is a negative interest charge on Swiss-franc deposits.

The restrictions were part of an almost total investment ban on non-resident foreigners that supposedly was to stop the inflow of foreign funds. While the ban still holds in that foreigners cannot add

U.S. Aide Says  
Steel Dumping  
Probe Likely

From Wire Dispatches  
COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 2 — There is a "strong likelihood" a formal investigation of possible dumping of foreign steel in U.S. markets will be opened in "a couple of weeks," Treasury Undersecretary Anthony Solomon said today. He did not identify countries or countries or origin.

Speaking after an address to the International Iron and Steel Institute, he acknowledged that customs had launched about 200 preliminary investigations, but said "there were genuine extenuating circumstances."

He reiterated comments from his speech that the U.S. trigger-price system to date has been successful in eliminating unfair price competition. He said import penetration has been reduced.

"While we are not considering dismantling the trigger-price mechanism or other elements of the program in the near future," he said, "we will continue to review the conditions of the industry to determine whether the system is still needed."

Italy Passes Budget;  
Wholesale Prices Up

ROME, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ) — The Italian cabinet approved its 1979 budget proposals over the weekend without making any significant changes in the measures that were outlined in a rough draft more than a month ago.

The bills provide for a public sector finance requirement of 37.6 trillion lire (about \$45.7 billion) in 1979, compared to 33.5 trillion lire this year.

Meanwhile, the statistics bureau said the wholesale price index rose 0.6 percent in August from July and was up 8.4 percent from August last year.

Wholesale Prices Up  
0.1% for Belgium

BRUSSELS, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ) — The Belgian wholesale price index as calculated by the economics ministry rose 0.1 percent in July from June and was off 2 percent from July 1977, figures published today showed. The general index was 184.2 for July 1953 equals 100 up from 184.0 in June and down from 188.1 a year ago.

The statistics office also said the adjusted Belgian industrial production index for July was off 32.7 percent from June and declined 3.8 percent from July 1977.

The sharp drop in industrial production in a month, although out of the usual because of the July vacation period, exceeded the 31-percent decline registered a year ago.

## Senate Blocks Action by Strauss

## U.S. Balks on Textiles Tariffs

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (WP) — To the Carter administration's surprise and chagrin, the Senate late Friday voted to prohibit any U.S. concessions on textile tariffs during the Multilateral Trade Negotiations going on in Geneva.

By a 56-to-21 vote, the Senate approved an amendment to Export-Import Bank authorizations sponsored by Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., that in effect would take textiles out of the talks.

Special trade representative Robert Strauss said yesterday that if the Hollings amendment cannot be knocked out of the conference report on the Export-Import legislation, the effect would be "devastating." Mr. Strauss said that the entire trade treaty negotiations could collapse.

If the Hollings amendment stays in the legislation, he predicted that "consideration" would be given by President Carter to a veto. Mr. Strauss made clear that the administration will mount a major amendment eliminated during the House-Senate conference.

Sen. Hollings challenged Mr. Strauss' suggestion that the administration had been caught off base. In a telephone conversation, the South Carolinian said, "Strauss knew we were going to put it (the amendment) in. That's the politics of it — he's trying to get everybody excited."

Sen. Hollings said his amendment was essential to stop the "hemorrhage" of imports, estimating that this year's textile deficit would amount to \$2.2 billion.

## Protectionist Tide

The flap over the amendment illustrates two points. First, the trade negotiations are bucking a protectionist tide, even though their success is considered essential by the administration here and governments in Europe for stimulation of world growth and trade. And second, almost anything can happen, and often does, in the closing days of a congressional session.

American textile interests have been trying for months to find some way of averting what appeared to be the certainty of a moderate reduction in tariffs as part of the trade talks, being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Sen. Hollings had introduced his amendment, which prohibits U.S. negotiators from offering tariff cuts on textiles, as a resolution. A hearing was held by the trade subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee. But there was no committee approval, although Mr. Hollings had 50 co-sponsors for his resolution.

A companion resolution had been introduced in the House by Reps. Ken Holland, D-S.C., and James Brynhill, R-N.C.

But late on Friday, while Mr. Strauss was in California drumming up support for the MTN among agricultural interests, and Finance Committee Chairman Russell Long, D-La., was out of town making a speech, Sen. Hollings — a veteran Senate tactician — had little trouble getting the textile exclusion tacked onto the Export-Import authorization legislation.

In a telephone interview yesterday, Mr. Strauss complained bitterly that the Carter administration had been given no notice of the impending Friday vote. The 56-to-21 vote was a roll call tally defeating a motion to table the Hollings amendment. It was then approved by voice vote.

Mr. Strauss' main worry is that

his opposite numbers among the European trade negotiators have said repeatedly that if textiles are not part of the MTN, they will withdraw consideration of agricultural matters for which the United States has consistently fought.

## Strauss to Meet on Waiver

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ) — U.S. trade negotiator Robert Strauss will meet today with members of the House Ways and Means Committee on President Carter's request for extension on the government's authority to

waive countervailing duties on subsidized exports from other countries.

The White House is asking Congress to extend to next Aug. 1 the authority that will expire Jan. 3 for the Treasury to suspend or waive penalty duties on numerous products. An aide said Mr. Strauss also expects the Senate finance committee to act within a few days to approve the extension.

Meanwhile, Mr. Strauss also was attempting to head off Congressional action that would force the United States to exclude all textile and apparel imports from the tariff-cutting negotiations in Geneva.

Wall St. Prices Advance;  
Building Outlays Decline

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (Reuters) — Stocks pushed higher in slow trading today on the New York Stock Exchange, helped by a firmer tone for glamorous and blue chips.

Analysts said the gains were mostly technical and that investors remained concerned over rising interest rates and expectations that they could go higher.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 5.54 points to 871.36. Advances led declines 769 to 618 and volume fell to 18.7 million shares from Friday's 23.6 million.

In the government securities market, federal funds traded for most of the morning at 8 1/2 to 9 percent, well above the assumed target rate of 8 1/2 percent. Dealers noted this had continued despite efforts by the Fed early in the morning to ease a tight market condition through overnight repurchase plans when Fed funds were at 9 percent.

Meanwhile, the Commerce Department signaled some slowing in the economy in its report that construction spending fell \$2.9-billion, or 1.4 percent, in August after a \$2.5-billion, or 1.2-percent July rise.

Gaming shares dominated trading again on the Big Board, which lifted its 75-percent initial margin requirement on some gaming issues but maintained it on others.

Active Ramada Inns gained 1 1/4 to 14 1/4. It signed a contract to buy the Ambassador Hotel in Atlantic City for a casino. Holiday Inns, the volume leader, lost 1/4 to 27 1/4. Caesars World lost 1/2 to 47. Bally Manufacturing rose 3/4 to 5 1/4. Harrah's 1/4 to 28 and Del E. Webb 1/4 to 24.

Among glimmers and blue chips, IBM rose 3/4 to 280 1/4, Du Pont 2 1/4 to 130 1/4, Smithline 2 1/4 to 91 1/4, Union Pacific 1/4 to 54 1/4, Kodak 1 1/4 to 61 1/4, Polaroid 1/4 to 48 1/4, Mobil 1/4 to 71 1/4 and Teledyne 1 1/4 to 101 1/4.

Amic was a big gainer, jumping

Siemens Offers Notes  
In U.S. Capital Mart

MUNICH, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ) — Siemens Capital Corp., of New York, will offer commercial paper in the United States under the guarantee of its parent company, Siemens AG said today.

The offering will mark the first time that a West German company has offered short-term notes with favorable interest in the U.S. market, Siemens said. The commercial paper will be offered investors through two investment banks and will serve to finance Siemens' U.S. activities.

7 1/2 to 24. Merrill Lynch started merger talks with Amic. Merrill added 2 to 20 1/4.

Chessie System reported a jump in third-quarter profits. It added 1/4 to 30.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also gained, with the market-value index adding 0.73 point to 169.54.

In Chicago, grain and soybean futures prices established moderate gains on the Board of Trade with several positive factors turning the market up about mid-session following a mixed opening.

Wheat was up 2 1/4 to 5 1/4 cents; corn up 2 1/4 to 3 1/4; oats up 1 1/4 to 2 1/4 and soybeans up 1/4 to 10 1/4 cents.

Tax a Deterrent  
For U.S. Firms

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (UPI) — The United States ranks 10th among 12 major nations in the amount of personal income tax its citizens pay but the additional taxes on Americans working overseas has put real pressure on U.S. multinational firms, according to the Conference Board.

"Taxes have become the most important single factor in U.S. firms' employment costs overseas," the o-o-profit business research group said, and the principal reason is that employees working abroad — and their employers — must pay full U.S. taxes in addition to taxes in the host country.

It costs a U.S. firm \$153,206 to keep a \$40,000-a-year employee in Saudi Arabia; \$132,567 in Japan; \$109,620 in Hong Kong and \$84,259 in Mexico. These figures include not only the employee's salary but allowances for housing and other living costs and taxes reimbursed by the employer.

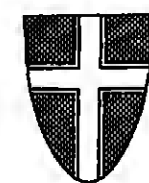
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All these Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

## NEW ISSUE



## CITY OF VIENNA

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Swiss Francs 100,000,000

4% Swiss Franc Bearer Bonds 1978-1993

Kreditbank (Suisse) S.A.

Nordfinanz-Bank Zürich

Armand von Ernst & Cie AG

Gewerbekbank Baden

Banco di Roma per la Svizzera

Handwerkerbank Basel

Bank und Finanz-Institut AG

Hypothekar- und Handelsbank Winterthur

Caisse d'Epargne du Valais

Lloyds Bank International Ltd.

CLAL, Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine

Maerki, Baumann & Co. AG

Clariden Bank

Morgan Grenfell (Switzerland) S.A.

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All kinds of banking transactions

U.S.  
Company  
Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars

Castle & Cooke

3rd Quarter 1978 1977

Revenue..... 298.30 233.50

Profit..... 9.47 9.72

Per share..... 0.43 0.46

9 months 1978 1977

Revenue..... 881.60 680.20

Profit..... 38.34 33.65

Per share..... 1.79 1.60

Chessie System

3rd Quarter 1978 1977

Revenue..... 458.30 369.80

Profit..... 45.00 5.70

Per share..... 2.30 0.28

9 months 1978 1977

Revenue..... 1,161 1,108

Profit..... 15.70 47.70

Per share..... 0.80 2.48



## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices October 2

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev	Change
Continued from Page 8											
28 28% GTE	150	147	7	7%	7%	7%	147	145	147	146	+1
29 29% GTE	147	144	7	7%	7%	7%	144	142	144	143	+1
30 30% GTE	144	141	7	7%	7%	7%	141	139	141	140	+1
31 31% GTE	141	138	7	7%	7%	7%	138	136	138	137	+1
32 32% GTE	138	135	7	7%	7%	7%	135	133	135	134	+1
33 33% GTE	135	132	7	7%	7%	7%	132	130	132	131	+1
34 34% GTE	132	129	7	7%	7%	7%	129	127	129	128	+1
35 35% GTE	129	126	7	7%	7%	7%	126	124	126	125	+1
36 36% GTE	126	123	7	7%	7%	7%	123	121	123	122	+1
37 37% GTE	123	120	7	7%	7%	7%	120	118	120	119	+1
38 38% GTE	120	117	7	7%	7%	7%	117	115	117	116	+1
39 39% GTE	117	114	7	7%	7%	7%	114	112	114	113	+1
40 40% GTE	114	111	7	7%	7%	7%	111	109	111	110	+1
41 41% GTE	111	108	7	7%	7%	7%	108	106	108	107	+1
42 42% GTE	108	105	7	7%	7%	7%	105	103	105	104	+1
43 43% GTE	105	102	7	7%	7%	7%	102	100	102	101	+1
44 44% GTE	102	99	7	7%	7%	7%	99	97	99	98	+1
45 45% GTE	99	96	7	7%	7%	7%	96	94	96	95	+1
46 46% GTE	96	93	7	7%	7%	7%	93	91	93	92	+1
47 47% GTE	93	90	7	7%	7%	7%	90	88	90	89	+1
48 48% GTE	90	87	7	7%	7%	7%	87	85	87	86	+1
49 49% GTE	87	84	7	7%	7%	7%	84	82	84	83	+1
50 50% GTE	84	81	7	7%	7%	7%	81	79	81	80	+1
51 51% GTE	81	78	7	7%	7%	7%	78	76	78	77	+1
52 52% GTE	78	75	7	7%	7%	7%	75	73	75	74	+1
53 53% GTE	75	72	7	7%	7%	7%	72	70	72	71	+1
54 54% GTE	72	69	7	7%	7%	7%	69	67	69	68	+1
55 55% GTE	69	66	7	7%	7%	7%	66	64	66	65	+1
56 56% GTE	66	63	7	7%	7%	7%	63	61	63	62	+1
57 57% GTE	63	60	7	7%	7%	7%	60	58	60	59	+1
58 58% GTE	60	57	7	7%	7%	7%	57	55	57	56	+1
59 59% GTE	57	54	7	7%	7%	7%	54	52	54	53	+1
60 60% GTE	54	51	7	7%	7%	7%	51	49	51	50	+1
61 61% GTE	51	48	7	7%	7%	7%	48	46	48	47	+1
62 62% GTE	48	45	7	7%	7%	7%	45	43	45	44	+1
63 63% GTE	45	42	7	7%	7%	7%	42	40	42	41	+1
64 64% GTE	42	39	7	7%	7%	7%	39	37	39	38	+1
65 65% GTE	39	36	7	7%	7%	7%	36	34	36	35	+1
66 66% GTE	36	33	7	7%	7%	7%	33	31	33	32	+1
67 67% GTE	33	30	7	7%	7%	7%	30	28	30	29	+1
68 68% GTE	30	27	7	7%	7%	7%	27	25	27	26	+1
69 69% GTE	27	24	7	7%	7%	7%	24	22	24	23	+1
70 70% GTE	24	21	7	7%	7%	7%	21	19	21	20	+1
71 71% GTE	21	18	7	7%	7%	7%	18	16	18	17	+1
72 72% GTE	18	15	7	7%	7%	7%	15	13	15	14	+1
73 73% GTE	15	12	7	7%	7%	7%	12	10	12	11	+1
74 74% GTE	12	9	7	7%	7%	7%	9	7	9	8	+1
75 75% GTE	9	6	7	7%	7%	7%	6	4	6	5	+1
76 76% GTE	6	3	7	7%	7%	7%	3	1	3	2	+1
77 77% GTE	3	0	7	7%	7%	7%	0	0	0	0	+1
78 78% GTE	0	0	7	7%	7%	7%	0	0	0	0	+1
79 79% GTE	0	0	7	7%	7%	7%	0	0	0	0	+1
80 80% GTE	0	0	7	7%	7%	7%	0	0	0	0	+1
81 81% GTE	0	0	7	7%	7%	7%	0	0	0	0	+1
82 82% GTE	0	0	7	7%	7%	7%	0	0	0	0	+1
83 83% GTE	0	0	7	7%	7%	7%	0	0	0	0	+1
84 84% GTE	0	0	7	7%	7%	7%	0	0	0	0	+1
85 85% GTE	0	0	7	7%	7%	7%	0	0	0	0	+1
86 86% GTE	0	0	7	7%	7%	7%	0	0	0	0	+1
87 87% GTE	0	0	7	7%	7%	7%	0	0	0	0	+1
88 88% GTE	0	0	7	7%	7%	7%	0	0	0	0	+1
89 89% GTE	0	0	7	7%	7%	7%	0	0	0	0	+1
90 90% GTE	0	0	7	7%	7%	7%	0	0	0	0	+1
91 91% GTE	0	0	7	7%	7%	7%	0	0	0	0	+1
92 92% GTE	0	0	7	7%	7%	7%	0	0	0	0	+1
93 93% GTE	0	0	7	7%	7%	7%	0	0	0	0	+1
94 94% GTE	0	0	7	7%	7%	7%	0	0	0	0	+1
95 95% GTE	0	0	7	7%	7%	7%	0	0	0	0	+1
96 96% GTE	0	0	7	7%	7%	7%	0	0	0	0	+1
97 97% GTE	0	0	7	7%	7%	7%	0	0	0	0	+1
98 98% GTE	0	0	7	7%	7%	7%	0	0	0	0	+1
99 99% GTE	0	0	7	7%	7%	7%	0	0	0	0	+1
100 100% GTE	0	0	7	7%	7%	7%	0	0	0	0	+1

12 Month Stock High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Close Prev Change												12 Month Stock High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Close Prev Change												12 Month Stock High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Close Prev Change																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
2954 101% GTE	2.80	2.54	15.4	15%	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94











50101010

12 Month Stock										13 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										13 Month Stock									
High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E T80s. High Low Close										High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E T80s. High Low Close										High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E T80s. High Low Close										High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E T80s. High Low Close									
Prev Low Stock										Prev Low Stock										Prev Low Stock										Prev Low Stock									
1596	7%	Procter	47	5.3	2	11%	111%	113%	+4	1395	6%	Specdr	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1895	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1597	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1396	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1896	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1598	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1397	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1897	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1599	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1398	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1898	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1600	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1399	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1899	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1601	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1400	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1900	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1602	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1401	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1901	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1603	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1402	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1902	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1604	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1403	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1903	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1605	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1404	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1904	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1606	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1405	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1905	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1607	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1406	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1906	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1608	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1407	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1907	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1609	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1408	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1908	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1610	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1409	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1909	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1611	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1410	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1910	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1612	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1411	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1911	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1613	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1412	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1912	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1614	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1413	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1913	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1615	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1414	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1914	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1616	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1415	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1915	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1617	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1416	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1916	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1618	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1417	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1917	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1619	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1418	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1918	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1620	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1419	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1919	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1621	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1420	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1920	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1622	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1421	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1921	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1623	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1422	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1922	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1624	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1423	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1923	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
1625	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1424	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1924	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
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1639	10%	Procter	70	4.2	8	12%	116%	114%	+6	1438	7%	Socdro	106	9	5	11%	111%	113%	+4	1938	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4	19%	4%	Wellcome	14	40	15	14%	148%	+4		
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## INTERVIEW

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1485	9%	SwkMk	54	3%	54	3%	3%	3%	+ 4	3%	1%	UnfCo	6	2	12	3%	3%	+ 4	1%
1486	9%	SwkMk	54	3%	54	3%	3%	3%	+ 4	3%	1%	UnfCo	6	2	12	3%	3%	+ 4	1%
1487	9%	SwkMk	54	3%	54	3%	3%	3%	+ 4	3%	1%	UnfCo	6	2	12	3%	3%	+ 4	1%
1488	9%	SwkMk	54	3%	54	3%	3%	3%	+ 4	3%	1%	UnfCo	6	2	12	3%	3%	+ 4	1%
1489	9%	SwkMk	54	3%	54	3%	3%	3%	+ 4	3%	1%	UnfCo	6	2	12	3%	3%	+ 4	1%
1490	9%	SwkMk	54	3%	54	3%	3%	3%	+ 4	3%	1%	UnfCo	6	2	12	3%	3%	+ 4	1%
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1498	9%	SwkMk	54	3%	54	3%	3%	3%	+ 4	3%	1%	UnfCo	6	2	12	3%	3%	+ 4	1%
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## Dent, Jackson Homers Decisive

## Yankees Defeat the Red Sox, 5-4, In Playoff Game to Capture Title

BOSTON, Oct. 2 (AP) — Bucky Dent rallied New York with a three-run homer in the seventh inning and Reggie Jackson applied the finishing touch with a home run in the eighth as the Yankees hung on for a 5-4 victory over the Boston Red Sox and won the American League East title in a playoff first game.

Weather conditions for the first American League regular-season playoff since 1948 were perfect, with temperatures in the mid-60s under sunny skies. The playoff was set up yesterday when the Yankees, leading the division by one game, were beaten on the final day of the season, 9-2, by the Cleveland Indians while the Red Sox shut out Toronto, 5-0, to pull even.

Boston won a coin flip with New York three weeks ago to determine the home field advantage in case a playoff was necessary.

**Championship Series**  
The Yankees, East champions for the third straight year, will begin the best-of-five American League championship playoff series at Kansas City against the Royals tomorrow night.

Dent, despite pain from a foul ball off his shin, hit an off-speed pitch from former teammate Mike Torrez into the screen in left field, putting the Yankees ahead, 3-2.

Southpaw Ron Guidry earned his 25th victory against only three losses, with late-inning relief from Rich Gossage. After yielding two runs in the eighth, Gossage ended the uprising by getting Bucky Dent on a fly ball for the second out

of the inning and striking out George Scott.

The Red Sox took a 2-0 lead, but Torrez, the Yankees' World Series pitcher hero a year ago while playing out his option, was unable to hold the advantage.

Guidry, who hurled two consecutive two-hit shutouts against the Red Sox in September, was picked for a run early as Carl Yastrzemski hit a homer into the right-field stands leading off the second.

**Another Run**  
The Red Sox added a run in the sixth on a double by Rick Burleson, a sacrifice and a single by Jim Rice. The Yankees, checked on just two hits by Torrez for six innings, rallied with one out in the seventh.

Singles by Chris Chambliss and Roy White started the rally. Pinch hitter Jim Spencer flied to left for the second out, but Dent followed with a curving shot into the screen for a homer, his fifth of the year.

The Yankees got another run in the inning as Mickey Rivers walked, stolen second and scored on Thurman Munson's double to left center. Munson, who had struck out his first three times at bat against Torrez, connected against reliever Bob Stanley.

**Into the Bleachers**  
The Yankees got the decisive run in the eighth when Jackson led off against Stanley with a towering drive into the center-field bleachers for his 27th homer of the season.

In the bottom of the eighth, Jerry Remy doubled, and Yastrzemski singled him home for Boston's third run. Carlton Fisk then singled and Fred Lynn delivered an RBI single before Gossage retired Hobson and Scott.

Meanwhile, the Red Sox were disposing of the Blue Jays, setting up the second one-game playoff in American League history and the first in either league since division play was adopted in 1969.

The other American League playoff also took place in Fenway Park in 1948, with the Cleveland Indians beating the Red Sox, 8-3, and going on to win the World Series from the Boston Braves.

Lemon, now the manager of the Yankees, was one of Cleveland's star pitchers in 1948 and spent the playoff game in the bullpen.

"I don't remember much, except that Bob Feller and I warmed up about seven times," Lemon said. "It happened so fast — jump on the train, ride all night, go to the park. It seemed like the game was over before you knew it."

Before the playoff today, Guidry tried to be blasé about the two-hit shutouts he pitched against Boston. "Do you want me to pitch another two-hitter?" Guidry asked. "We'll just have to wait and see. I'm not worried at all about the left-field wall."

"It's probably the most important game I've pitched, but I've been taking every game like it's important, and that's what I'll do this time. I've had a lot of confidence in myself all year and I think I've got some more left."

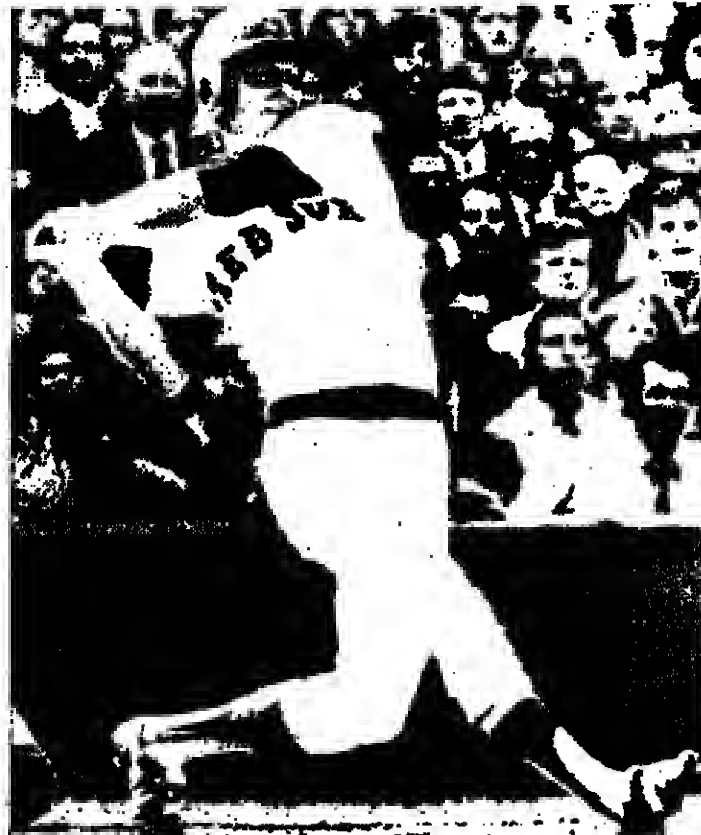
Jackson had his own views on the playoff: "What happened during the season doesn't mean a thing now," he said. "I don't want to hear that we won four in a row up there, or six of seven from Boston in September, or whatever. It's not where you were in the spring; it's where you are when the leaves turn brown in autumn. I just want to hit one with two or three men on."

As he wanted to, he hit the home

## Major League Final Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
New York Yankees	90	54	.621
Los Angeles Angels	87	57	.604
Seattle Mariners	86	58	.597
San Francisco Giants	85	59	.590
Philadelphia Phillies	84	60	.583
San Diego Padres	83	61	.576
Minnesota Twins	82	62	.569
Chicago White Sox	81	63	.562
California Angels	80	64	.556
Atlanta Braves	79	65	.549
St. Louis Cardinals	78	66	.542
Montreal Expos	77	67	.535
Washington Nationals	76	68	.528
San Francisco Giants	75	69	.521
Los Angeles Dodgers	74	70	.514
San Diego Padres	73	71	.507
Philadelphia Phillies	72	72	.500
San Francisco Giants	71	73	.493
Los Angeles Dodgers	70	74	.486
San Diego Padres	69	75	.479
Philadelphia Phillies	68	76	.472
San Francisco Giants	67	77	.465
Los Angeles Dodgers	66	78	.458
San Diego Padres	65	79	.451
Philadelphia Phillies	64	80	.444
San Francisco Giants	63	81	.437
Los Angeles Dodgers	62	82	.430
San Diego Padres	61	83	.423
Philadelphia Phillies	60	84	.416
San Francisco Giants	59	85	.409
Los Angeles Dodgers	58	86	.402
San Diego Padres	57	87	.395
Philadelphia Phillies	56	88	.388
San Francisco Giants	55	89	.381
Los Angeles Dodgers	54	90	.374
San Diego Padres	53	91	.367
Philadelphia Phillies	52	92	.360
San Francisco Giants	51	93	.353
Los Angeles Dodgers	50	94	.346
San Diego Padres	49	95	.339
Philadelphia Phillies	48	96	.332
San Francisco Giants	47	97	.325
Los Angeles Dodgers	46	98	.318
San Diego Padres	45	99	.311
Philadelphia Phillies	44	100	.304

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia Phillies	87	57	.604
Los Angeles Dodgers	86	58	.597
San Francisco Giants	85	59	.590
San Diego Padres	84	60	.583
Atlanta Braves	83	61	.576
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San Diego Padres	63	81	.437
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San Francisco Giants	61	83	.423
Los Angeles Dodgers	60	84	.416
San Diego Padres	59	85	.409
Philadelphia Phillies	58	86	.402
San Francisco Giants	57	87	.395
Los Angeles Dodgers	56	88	.388
San Diego Padres	55	89	.381
Philadelphia Phillies	54	90	.374
San Francisco Giants	53	91	.367
Los Angeles Dodgers	52	92	.360
San Diego Padres	51	93	.353
Philadelphia Phillies	50	94	.346
San Francisco Giants	49	95	.339
Los Angeles Dodgers	48	96	.332
San Diego Padres	47	97	.325
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San Francisco Giants	45	99	.311
Los Angeles Dodgers	44	100	.304



Carl Yastrzemski of the Boston Red Sox leads off the second inning of the playoff game by hitting a homer at Fenway Park.

## Finley Loses Kuhn Suit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP) — Charles Finley, the owner of the Oakland A's, lost a decision against the baseball commissioner in the Supreme Court today.

The justices let stand lower court decisions frustrating Finley's challenge of a 1976 order by commissioner Bowie Kuhn that blocked the sale of Joe Rudi, Rolie Fingers and Vida Blue, then stars with the A's.

Finley's much-publicized feud with Kuhn and the baseball establishment began when, in the 1976 season, the A's announced the planned three-player sale.

Kuhn took the then-unprecedented action of blocking the sales, finding them "not in the best interests of baseball."

Kuhn ruled that stripping the A's of three such stars would leave the team "with little chance to compete effectively" and would hurt public confidence in the professional sport.

As it turned out, Kuhn's ruling didn't help A's fans much — the next season Rudi signed with the California Angels and Fingers with the San Diego Padres, both as free agents. Blue was traded to the San Francisco Giants after playing the 1977 season in Oakland.

Finley's suit was filed in federal court in Oakland. He argued that Kuhn's action was an abuse of power and that the A's had a right to sell their players. The Supreme Court's decision was a 5-4 vote.

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## Pennant Playoffs

(Best-of-Five)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yankees' Game 1

New York at Kansas City, night

Yankees' Game 2

New York at Kansas City, afternoon

Yankees' Game 3

Kansas City at New York, afternoon

Yankees' Game 4

Kansas City at New York, night, if necessary

Yankees' Game 5

Kansas City at New York, night, if necessary

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Phillies' Game 1

Los Angeles at Philadelphia, night

Phillies' Game 2

Los Angeles at Philadelphia, afternoon

Phillies' Game 3

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, night

Phillies' Game 4

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 5

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 6

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 7

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 8

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 9

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 10

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 11

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 12

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 13

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 14

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 15

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 16

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 17

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 18

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 19

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 20

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 21

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 22

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 23

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 24

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 25

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 26

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 27

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 28

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 29

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 30

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Phillies' Game 31

Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

## 3,000th Strikeout Recorded by Perry

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 2 (UPI) — Gaylord Perry yesterday became the third pitcher in major league history to record 3,000 strikeouts. Only Walter Johnson with 3,508 and Bob Gibson with 3,117 have retired more batters on strikes.

"It's exciting when you go back and think there were only two other pitchers to get it," the 40-year-old San Diego right-hander said. "I'm very proud of it."

Perry reached the milestone with 10 strikeouts as the Padres took an 11-inning game from the Los Angeles Dodgers, 4-3, on the final day of the regular season. While he did not get the victory yesterday, Perry

finished the season with a 21-6 record.

"The fans wanted those 3,000 strikeouts more than anything," said the Padres' manager, Roger Craig. "But I knew he could get it next year anyway. That's an amazing accomplishment. I've been around a lot of great pitchers but I've never seen anyone go through a season and be as competitive as Gaylord was. He has a strong, positive mind."

Perry, traded to the Padres by the Texas Rangers after last season, now has his sights set on a higher goal: the National League Cy Young Award. Perry won the award in the American League in 1972 with Cleveland, and his credentials this season put him among the leading candidates for the National League honor. No one has won the Cy Young Award award in both leagues.

"If I get it," Perry said, "then it will give all the people over 40 a chance."

**Expos 3, Cardinals 1**  
At St. Louis, Tony Perez, who went 5-for-5, singled in two runs to lead a four-run ninth-inning rally and Rose Grimsley became the first Montreal pitcher ever to win 20 games as he defeated St. Louis, 5-1. Grimsley (20-11) scattered five hits, struck out four and walked none in going the distance for the 19th time this season.

**Astros 3, Giants 0**  
At Houston, Cesar Cedeno drove in two runs with a ground out and home run and three pitchers combined on a five-hit shutout to lead Houston to a 3-0 victory over San Francisco. Joe Niekro (14-14) pitched the first five innings and allowed three hits. Vern Riffe pitched two innings and Mark Lemmon pitched the final two innings in posting his only save of the season.

**Pirates 5, Phillies 3**  
At Pittsburgh, rookie Dale Berra homered, Omar Moreno hit his 71st base hit of the season for a team record and Kent Tekulve set a club record with his 31st save as Pittsburgh beat Philadelphia, 5-3. Moreno broke Frank Tompa's base-stealing record set last year after singling home the third run in Pittsburgh's four-run first inning.

**Reds 10, Braves 8**  
At Cincinnati, George Foster's second homer of the game and 40th of the season, coming with a runner on base and two outs in the 14th inning, gave Cincinnati a 10-8 victory over Atlanta. Rookie right-hander Dan Dumoulin blanked Atlanta over the last two innings to pick up his first major-league victory.

**Mets 5, Cubs 3**  
At Chicago, rookie Burt Benton knocked in two runs with a pair of singles — his first major-league hits — and Dan Morgan and Joel Youngblood singled in one each to lead New York to a 5-3 victory over Chicago.

**Orioles 4, Tigers 2**  
In the American League at Detroit, Pat Kelly hit two home runs and Dennis Martinez won his 16th game with a four-hit performance in leading Baltimore to a 4-2 victory over Detroit. Jason Thompson hit his 26th home run for the Tigers.

**Rangers 9, Mariners 4**  
At Seattle, Richie Zisk, Mike Jorgensen and Bobby Bonds homered to help Ferguson Jenkins



Gaylord Perry



## Tax-Cut Futures



A phone handler yelled out, "A Texas Democrat has just promised the Dallas Garden Club to cut tax-

Everyone in the room looked at Finchley. He lit a cigarette and said calmly, "Put me down for 250."

We all stood on our chairs and cheered. It was the biggest tax-cut promise made by a candidate in American political history.

## Le Glace Craze Goes South

you don't expect it quite as much in Marseilles. This city is far behind Nice in Americanization, and the Riviera lags well behind Paris.

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